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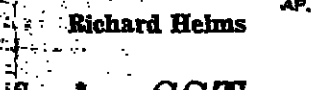
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Austria	13.8	Rey	42.00
Belgium	20.0	Lebanon	42.00
Denmark	2.50	Luxembourg	30.17
France	35.0	Morocco	1.50
Germany	1.50	Netherlands	1.50
Greece	2.50	Nigeria	8.52
India	1.50	Norway	37.50
Italy	400.00	Portugal	40.00
Japan	1.50	Spain	40.00
South Korea	1.50	Sweden	2.75
Soviet Union	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Taiwan	1.50	Turkey	1.50
U.S.	1.50	U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.50
Yugoslavia	1.50		

No-Contest Plea Made by Helms To 2 U.S. Charges

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Richard Helms, the former CIA agent, pleaded no contest yesterday to a criminal information charging him with two misdemeanor counts of failing to testify "fully, completely and accurately" before a Senate committee. A White House spokesman said that President Carter believed that the Helms case, which resulted from extensive plea bargaining between Justice Department officials and Mr. Helms' attorneys, was fair, and that it "upholds the law but also serves the interests of national security."



Richard Helms

Soviet SST Opens Run to Central Asia

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (NYT).—An ear-shattering roar that rattled windows in the vicinity of the airport, the Soviet Tu-144 supersonic jet flew its first commercial flight from Moscow to Alma-Ata in two hours and 40 minutes. The plane, which carried 80 passengers, including journalists and a plane designer, Alexei Tu-144, flew back in the blue-and-white livery of the Soviet Civil Aviation Authority. Only three U.S. correspondents were allowed aboard, not including this representative of the New York Times. The plane carried 149 passengers.

Although the plane was at least four years behind its original timetable for regular commercial service with Aeroflot, the airline, and nearly two years behind the British-French Concorde, Capt. Boris Kuznetsov was happy. "Everything went wonderfully," he said.

1973 Crash
A prototype crashed at the end of the 1973 test flight, and since then the original design has been modified. The flight was perfectly smooth, said Daniel Vernet, a correspondent for Le Monde who was on the flight. "But during the flight the cabin is noisy, one can hear a conversation only with difficulty," Designer Tupolev acknowledged the noise problem and said that it is being worked on.

The feeling of acceleration at takeoff is extraordinary, said Charles Brumley, a Reuters correspondent who was also aboard. It felt as though we were being lifted in the back and the sound just fell away beneath us as we took off.



The United Nations Security Council during debate on proposals urging sanctions against South Africa.

U.S., U.K., France Veto Harsher Action Security Council Weighs Arms Ban on S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Canada and West Germany last night proposed a ban on arms sales to South Africa, after Western members of the Security Council had vetoed African moves for harsher measures.

The Canadian-West German resolution calls for a mandatory arms ban. Last night the Security Council adopted an African-sponsored text strongly condemning South Africa for resorting to "massive violence and repression" in its crackdown against opponents of apartheid. Council members will have consultations on the Canadian-West German proposal, and diplomatic sources said it would probably be put to a vote later this week, with a strong chance of being passed.

The three tougher African motions vetoed by the United States, Britain and France, would have called not only for a ban on weapons supply but also a halt to investments and credits. The resolution passed last night also called on the Pretoria government to free political detainees and rescind its ban on organizations and news media opposed to racial segregation. African delegates are expected to propose a number of amendments aimed at strengthening the Canadian-West German proposal. It will be up to Ambassador Mansur Kikhaia of Libya, who succeeded Ambassador Rikhi Jai-pal of India today as council president under the system of monthly rotation, to consult on a time and date for the next meeting.

1977: Record Rhodesian Emigration Year

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Government statistics released today showed that Rhodesia had lost 8,737 whites through emigration this year—more than in the previous record year of 1964. The monthly Digest of Statistics showed that 1,479 whites emigrated in September while 455 immigrated.

The negative balance of 1,024 for September pushed to 8,737 the number of whites lost through emigration between January and September. Rhodesia lost 8,710 whites through emigration in 1964. Then, the loss was attributed to the uncertainty resulting from Rhodesia's failure to conclude an agreement with Britain over this country's colonial status. In November, 1965, Prime Minister Ian Smith unilaterally declared independence.

U.S. Ignores Soviet Warning on Rights Issue

BELOGRADE, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The United States, ignoring a Soviet warning that the human rights issue could "break up" the Belgrade conference on European security, today criticized political repression in Eastern Europe and the Russians backed down. Yesterday, Soviet Ambassador Yuri Vorontsov warned Western countries, "If these attacks continue, it could break up the conference."

But U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, in a speech to the 35th annual conference, continued criticizing the Russians for alleged violations of the 1975 Helsinki agreement. "It is difficult to agree," Mr. Goldberg said, "that there is justification for the arrests and convictions of peaceful advocates whose trials appear related in large part to the question of the way the [Helsinki] Final Act is being implemented."

Carter Orders U.S. to Resign From the ILO

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—President Carter announced today that the United States would withdraw from the International Labor Organization at the end of this week. "I think it was the right decision," the President told reporters before a briefing by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, who endorsed the decision. The action marked the first time that the United States has withdrawn from a United Nations agency since the world organization was founded in 1945. [UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sharply criticized the United States today for its "retrogressive step" in withdrawing from the ILO. Reuters reported.]

The U.S. withdrawal came on the advice of labor and business leaders who charged that the 135-member agency has come to be dominated by Communist and Third World ideologists. Meany Not Pleased
AFL-CIO president George Meany, however, said he was not particularly pleased that the decision to withdraw had to be made, even though the AFL-CIO had urged withdrawal. He added, "I hope that somewhere down the road things will change so that we can get back in."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reportedly advised Mr. Carter to delay withdrawal so that U.S. allies could attempt reform from within. A Western European diplomat informed of the President's action said "it's a stupid decision." Other American allies have urged Mr. Carter to keep the United States in the international organization.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, angered at the ILO's granting of observer status to the Palestine Liberation Organization and at other political actions by the agency, had served notice in 1976 that the United States would pull out in two years if the ILO did not mend its ways.

The action had the backing of the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which serve as labor and industry representatives of the country in the tripartite ILO and which also have been threatening to withdraw—even if the government did not.

Lobbying Effort
But at least 30 foreign governments with friendly relations with the United States—and assorted individuals including Pope Paul VI—lobbied heavily to keep the United States from quitting the organization it helped found as part of the League of Nations.

Mr. Carter reiterated this year and set up a Cabinet-level committee to help him decide whether to pull out or stay. The advisers split with Mr. Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski advocating continued membership and Mr. Marshall, opposing it. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps once favored quitting, but was described as closer to a middle-ground position after the committee's last meeting.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski reportedly favored continued membership for another year to give the ILO more time to mend U.S. objections, a course opposed by advocates of withdrawal, and some of those who favored continued membership.

\$20 Million Dues
The United States currently pays about \$20 million a year to support the ILO, a quarter of the agency's annual budget. Both the AFL-CIO and the Chamber of Commerce have until spring to decide whether to withdraw but are expected to follow the government's example, having (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

One court notice seen in Kunming last month listed 47 names and singled out 23 of those as persons who had been sentenced to immediate execution. Most of the 23—some of whom were women—were shot for political reasons. They were charged with such crimes as distributing counter-revolutionary literature and forming counter-revolutionary groups. One foreigner saw six different court notices on the streets in Kunming but was able to study only one of them closely. He said another listed 53 names and "several" of them also had been shot for counter-revolutionary activities.

Long Lines at Butcher Shops Underscore Meat Shortage in Poland

By Michael Getler

WARSAW, Nov. 1 (WP).—At the Rysla Street meat market, about 200 persons stand in a line that stretches around the corner. Some have been here for hours, but the line doesn't move because there is no meat to buy. They are waiting on the chance that a new delivery will arrive. From behind the locked glass doors, the butcher looks out at the anxious faces and shrugs sympathetically.

The scene is repeated at meat shops throughout the Polish capital. It is worse in the countryside, where meat is even more scarce except for farmers who raise their own livestock. Meat has been scarce here before, but Warsaw residents say that this is the worst shortage in 10 or 15 years. For Communist party chief Edward Gierek, the suffering of those who stand and wait represents a potentially explosive political time bomb. The lines also represent an extraordinary and frustrating dilemma for a government that has accomplished many positive things for its citizens over the last seven years.

Warsaw Worries That Consumer Unrest Will Endanger Government

Workers Revolt
Three times in the last 21 years, there have been worker uprisings over unpopular government measures and meat-and-potato issues. Twice—in 1956 and 1970—they brought down governments, a dramatic testimonial to Poland's unique ability to practice some kind of people's veto within the Soviet bloc. The most recent protest came in June last year, when strikes and the burning of a Communist party headquarters in Radom forced Mr. Gierek to rescind what was an economically justified directive but a major political blunder—an attempt to raise subsidized meat prices by 70 per cent overnight. Whether things will get out of hand again, no one will predict. Many people here—average citizens, workers, current and former officials, diplomats and journalists—believe that there will be more trouble. Even top government planners concede that the situation cannot be much improved in less than two or three years.

Wysynski, the powerful and popular leader of the Roman Catholic Church in a country in which some 90 per cent of the 34 million persons are Catholic, wrote a pastoral letter calling on the government to end citizens having to "waste their strength in hours of waiting in long lines."

The government and its critics agree that the price of meat is absurdly low. The official price for beef is about 60 cents a pound and pork is only a few pennies higher. But that is calculated in the tourist rate for U.S. dollars, which can be traded here unofficially for four times the tourist rate, so meat prices in real terms are a fraction of the official price. The government wants to raise prices for several reasons. One, it might cut demand, which presumably will also lessen the fear of shortages and stop people from hoarding. It also would help to pay for production and distribution of meat, which

Major Economic Shift Seen

Romania, to Ease Discontent, May Raise Living Standards

By Murray Seeger

BUCHAREST, Nov. 1.—The Romanian Communist party and government, apparently disturbed over an unusual increase in public discontent, are moving to permit living standards to rise more rapidly than originally planned under the country's long-term development goals.

Western analysts are cautious in predicting any turn in Romanian affairs because of the deep secrecy surrounding official life in Bucharest, but they see definite signs of a major shift in party and government economic policy.

Although Romania will continue its heavy investment in new plant and equipment and technology to develop an industrial base, the country's planners are expected to deliver more food, clothing and durable consumer goods than has been allowed in previous years.

The apparent policy shift follows a summer of discontent for Romania, which has had few examples of the type of public protest known in other East European Communist states such as Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland.

World Bank figures show that in the last decade Romania has had a remarkable record of an average 8-per-cent economic growth, the highest in Europe. Still, in 1975, the latest year measured, Romania's per capita gross national product was only \$1,300. That was the lowest in Europe except for Albania.

In August, coal miners in southwest Romania went on strike and forced President Nicolae Ceausescu to appear personally and respond to their complaints.

Public discontent has also been expressed in Bucharest by persons angered at having to pay most of the costs of repairing houses damaged by the severe earthquake in March. Workers have also been working one Sunday extra a month since then without pay to make up for lost production.

Soviet SST Opens Run to Central Asia

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It for an international airworthiness test yet," said a Western diplomat.

Concorde Look-Alike
The long, thin Tupolev looks like the Concorde and has a similar nose cone that drops during takeoff and landing for better visibility. Western experts here said, however, that the delta wing is a basically different design than Concorde's, and the four engines under the Soviet plane's belly are closer together and housed in nacelles unlike the Concorde.

The passengers today said that the cabin interior was drab but not uncomfortably crowded. They added that some of the lavatories did not work and that the food—caviar, roast beef, wine and cognac—was not hot.

Aeroflot said that the plane will fly Tuesdays from Domodedovo Airport at 8:20 a.m., arriving at Alma-Ata, near the Chinese border, at 10:50. That is two hours faster than conventional jets. Eventually, they said, the plane will fly to Tashkent and from Central Asia to the Soviet Pacific coast city of Khabarovsk.

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tion and have been told that a work week from 48 to 44 hours has been postponed until January.

The party responded to the pressure with a press campaign emphasizing decisions to pay higher wages and some other social benefits, especially for large families. Still, according to Western experts, public complaints have continued and criticism of Mr. Ceausescu, who runs both the party and state with near absolute power, has increased.

Foreign Policy Preoccupation

"People who used to support Mr. Ceausescu because of his foreign policy independent from the Soviet Union are now asking why they can't live better, like the Hungarians, and forget foreign policy?" a Western expert reported.

Another diplomat said that in the early 1970s, Romanians accepted the government's policy of rapid industrialization with the belief that it would lead to a long-term improvement in their living standards.

"In the 1960s and early 1970s, the mood was that a better future was in sight; it might not be the best five-year plan but it was pretty sure to be the plan coming after that," the diplomat said. "Now, you don't get that feeling any longer. It doesn't have the same probability, the same nearness."

The Communist party Central Committee, at a two-day meeting last week, approved changes in the current five-year plan that runs through 1980, and said the benefits would go to "raising the working people's incomes, the people's general standard of living."

Subtle Changes Seen

There was no suggestion that the country's long-term policy of investing a very high 33 per cent of national income in new industry would be changed, as some party officials have suggested. In fact, Mr. Ceausescu has denounced the evils of "consumerism," indicating that any policy changes are likely to be subtle.

"The heavy investment policy is the only way we can close the gap with other countries," a Romanian journalist said.

The government has benefited this autumn from a good crop of fruit and vegetables, a near-record grain harvest and a good supply of meat. Bucharest markets last week boasted generous supplies of food arranged in colorful displays brightened by an unusually warm sun.

Caransa Family Still Awaits Word From Abductors

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—A special 50-man Dutch police squad investigating the abduction of millionaire Maurits Caransa has found nothing, a police spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that no response has been received to an appeal Sunday from Mr. Caransa's family for the kidnappers to make contact. "We are still receiving tips which we follow up but nothing has been heard from the kidnappers," he added.

A red Fiat reported to have been used in last Friday's abduction was found today but police said that it was not connected with the kidnapping.

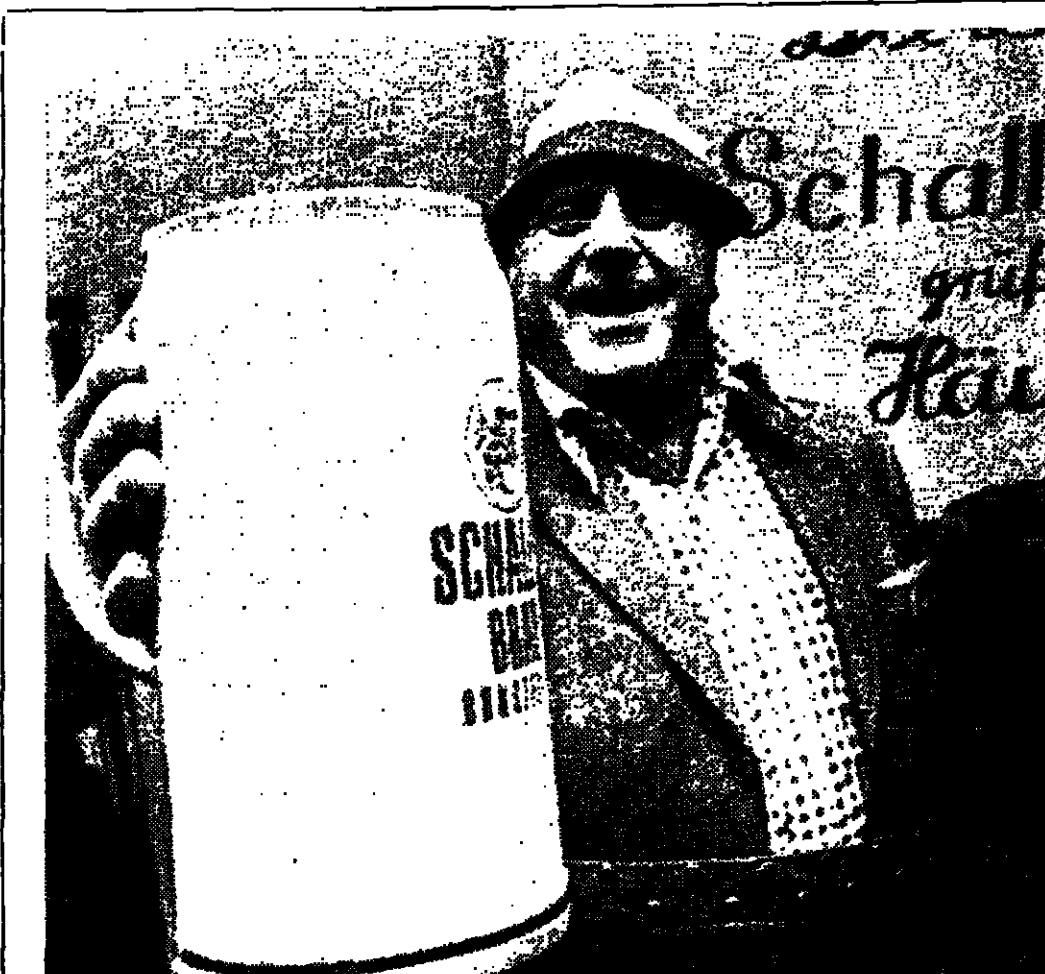
The motives for the kidnapping were still unknown, although police regard it as a criminal rather than political case.

Burma Army Claims 500 Red Rebels Killed

RANGOON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—The Burmese Army killed more than 500 Communist guerrillas but lost 126 soldiers in major battles last month near the northeastern border with China, the government announced today. An official statement said a further 39 troops were missing and 237 wounded in fighting between Oct. 3 and 27.

This was the first detailed official statement on the fighting. Officials said that top military leaders toured the area over the weekend, visiting units fighting Burmese Communist party rebels.

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WHERE IT'S AT—Bavarian brewery worker Erwin Krenz, 50, celebrated his arrival yesterday in Frankfurt with a liter of beer and said, "If Kennedy can say 'I am a Berliner,' then I can say 'I am a Bangor.'" Krenz, who speaks no English, left a plane during a stop in Bangor, Maine, last month and spent three days there before he learned it was not San Francisco, his intended destination. He eventually was flown to San Francisco by a newspaper and got celebrity treatment.

Long Lines at Butcher Shops in Poland

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to try to bring modern industry to Poland.

The idea was to keep the Poles, the most independent people in Communist Eastern Europe, happy, and to pay back the huge loans from the West with the goods that eventually would pour out of Polish factories.

Along the way, Mr. Gierk and his planners began getting caught in an extraordinary version of "Catch-22."

Guaranteed 7-per-cent annual wage increases whittled the Poles' considerable appetite for meat. While consumption rose from 116 pounds of meat per capita in 1970 to 154 pounds last year, it was still far less than what Poles demanded or what a primitive agricultural system could provide.

Crop Failures

Bad luck also hit with four disastrous harvests in a row beginning in 1973, coupled with a recession in the West two years later. The Poles were forced to import millions of tons of feed grains—7 million tons last year, according to officials—at prices three times those of five years ago.

The grain imports, which are continuing at rates of more than 5 million tons a year, have pushed the Polish debt to the West to what officials say is close to \$10 billion. Western sources estimate that it is closer to \$12 billion.

Last year, the grain situation, Planning Commissioner Stefan

Hatt confirms, caused the Kremlin to provide a billion-ruble loan to Warsaw. Although the Russians don't want to see unrest in Poland that could require intervention, they also have little sympathy with Poles, who already live considerably better than their Soviet counterparts.

Poland, Mr. Hatt says, now spends 28 per cent of its annual budget on food subsidies. Despite this and the heavy grain imports, agricultural production is lower than it was three years ago, while demand for meat skyrockets.

Private Land

Despite the Soviet takeover of Poland after World War II, the Communist government has not risked a takeover of Polish farms. Eighty per cent of all the farmland in this country is still in private hands. There are 3.5 million private farms, many of them quite small, run by farmers with deep attachments to the land and profit incentives for tilling it.

The big state collective farms are more efficient but party officials say that there is agreement in the Communist government that to solve the shortage, incentives—including higher profits—to private farmers will have to be increased. These include extending them pension rights, easier credit and access to materials for expansion.

Israeli Strikes Enter 3d Day To Protest Economic Shifts

TEL AVIV, Nov. 1 (AP).—Thousands of workers in Israel renewed their protests against the government's new free-enterprise economic policy today by walking off their jobs.

Hard hit was Raifa, where stevedores closed the port for a day and factory workers refused to work for four hours. The third day of protests came as Israelis began paying a 12-per-cent value-added tax—4 per cent higher than the previous rate—on all goods and services.

El Al, the national airline, resumed flights after a 24-hour strike yesterday that stranded hundreds of travelers.

Also reopened was the port of Ashdod, which had been closed yesterday under the Histadrut labor federation's work stoppages to protest the government's plans.

The measures also include an average 15-per-cent rise in the price of basic foodstuffs, abolition of foreign exchange controls and the floating of the Israeli pound against foreign exchange.

In the Knesset yesterday Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich claimed that the policy had won a vote of confidence from the public who invested in government bonds linked to the rate of inflation.

clearly showed on Sunday. The state radio reported record sales of apartments in the past two days.

One government housing agency sold more than 200 apartments, bringing the total for the month to 700, compared with 65 during the same month last year, the radio said.

The dollar rate opened at 15.16 Israeli pounds to the dollar against 15.20 yesterday for sellers. Before the latest measures, the dollar was worth about 10.35 Israeli pounds.

UN Panel Adopts Hijack Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 1 (UPI).—The UN Special Political Committee today unanimously approved a resolution calling on all 149 member nations to tighten airport security and enlist in international efforts to control hijacking.

The draft resolution sponsored by 50 nations, was aimed at answering a demand for action by international airline pilots, who had threatened a 48-hour global strike unless the UN reversed its "pathetic" record on combating terrorism.

The resolution will go before a full session of the world body Thursday, and Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said he was confident the General Assembly could act speedily.

some of whom refuse to buy factory because they fear that the government will control the spare parts and thus gain leverage over them.

Vocal Population

"This is not like other socialist countries," Mr. Hatt says. "You can't act by orders and directives. You need incentives. It's a very demonstrative country. When people say no, it's no."

The meat problem is inextricably linked to Poland's plans to industrialize.

"We have American food processing facilities here of the highest know-how," Mr. Hatt points out. "But we cannot use them to full capacity because there is not enough meat, due to poor agriculture."

Polish ham and bacon continue to be exported because Warsaw needs the foreign currency to pay off its debts and is afraid that it would lose those markets if it diverted the meat to satisfy consumers at home.

Sources here say that about 30 per cent of Warsaw's export earnings are used to pay interest on the money it has borrowed, an extremely high ratio. The situation raises questions not only about foreign trade but about whether Poles will respond to government efforts to stimulate consumer spending at home.

The housing industry is a good example, officials say, of inefficiencies that feed the meat-line unrest. Although thousands of new apartments have been built in the past decade, and 1,000 firms are now in the construction business, there is still a 10-year wait for apartments and almost two-thirds of the 330,000 couples that marry each year do not have their own living quarters.

Rebellion Unlikely

Still, a Communist official cautions, "this is a colorful and a complex country. So while there is anger, there are also reasons why people will continue to accept the current leadership. There have been liberalizations. People are clearly free to grumble openly. They have more car now and travel widely."

Indeed, most critics here agree that Poland is not likely to face a rebellion against the system and that Mr. Gierk, while having lost authority and confidence, is generally viewed as a decent man. Most importantly, they say, no one sees any alternative to Mr. Gierk, nor does anyone want to provoke an outburst big enough to force Soviet intervention. The general view seems to be to improve rather than change the system.

If there is trouble, critics believe, it will come over bread-and-butter issues rather than abstract intellectual claims for human rights.

"After all," Mr. Borkowski says, "this is a country of 34 million dissidents," referring to the powerful church workers groups and private farmers, a collection that makes Poland unique within the Warsaw Pact nations in terms of solid elements of potential opposition.

KGB Tells Ginsburg to Get Lawyer

Wife of Dissident Thinks Trial Looms

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—The wife of jailed Soviet dissident Alexander Ginsburg was told today to find a Russian lawyer to defend him.

Irina Ginsburg said that she believed her husband, who has been held incommunicado since his arrest last February, would be tried soon.

KGB officials also confirmed reports that Mr. Ginsburg is being charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, and that he faces up to 10 years in a labor camp.

Mr. Ginsburg, 40, is a member of a dissident group set up in May last year to monitor Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki accords.

Since the beginning of the year, the Moscow group has been decimated by arrests and emigration and two other members are in detention—Yuri Orlov, apparently facing the lesser charge of anti-Soviet slander, and Anatoly Shcharovskiy, who may face charges of treason, a capital offense.

Mrs. Ginsburg said that she insisted to the KGB that her husband be defended by U.S. lawyer Edward Berns Williams, hired by exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn. The agents replied, she said, that this was an international question beyond their scope.

Swiss Cite Confinement

ZURICH, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—A Swiss religious and human-rights group said today that Soviet underground newspaper publisher Vladimir Ostrov, jailed in 1975 for anti-Soviet activities, has been in solitary confinement for six months.

The group said in a statement that Mr. Ostrov was in poor health because of the solitary confinement. He is serving an eight-year term, the statement added.

Protests Modify Ceremony For Spanish Crown Prince

COVADONGA, Spain, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Crowds acclaimed Prince Felipe, 9-year-old son of King Juan Carlos, as Prince of Asturias today in a controversial ceremony that amounted to his investiture as heir to the Spanish throne.

The colorful ceremony, which included a solemn high mass, was held in this village in northern Asturias, where the Christian reconquest of Spain from the Arabs began in the 8th century.

The Prince of Asturias has been the traditional title of heirs to the Spanish throne since the 14th century.

The ceremony had officially been described as an "investiture" but was changed at the last minute to "an act of popular homage" to avoid political repercussions.

Leftist opposition politicians contended that Prince Felipe could not formally become heir to the throne while the new constitution was still being discussed in parliament.

Cooperation Is Urged
While they had no serious objections to the King or his heir, they considered it an affront to parliament to hold an investiture ceremony at this time.

But the people of Asturias did not seem to care about political technicalities. They gave the royal family a rousing welcome outside an 18th-century hilltop cathedral, where the mass was held.

Drives Own Car
King Juan Carlos drove his own car from a nearby airport with Queen Sofia beside him and the blond, blue-eyed prince in the back seat with his two sisters.

In a sermon, Archbishop Gabino Diaz called the ceremony an investiture and appealed to all Spaniards to cooperate in solving Spain's serious economic and social problems and to lay the basis for a just democracy.

Prince Felipe was named Prince of Asturias and heir to the throne by royal decree last January, five months before Spain elected a two-house parliament in the country's first democratic elections since the 1936-39 civil war.

Surinam Leader Wins

PARAMARIBO, Surinam, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Surinam Prime Minister Henk Arron was returned to power with an increased majority in general elections here yesterday, the first since the former Dutch colony in South America became independent two years ago.



René Levesque, front left, and Alain Peyrefitte, French Minister of Justice, at grave of De Gaulle.

Quebec Chief Opens French Visit, By Paying Homage to De Gaulle

COLOMBY-LES-DEUX-EGLISES, France, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Quebec Premier René Levesque, who has vowed to lead his province to independence, began his official visit to France today by bowing at the grave of President Charles de Gaulle, the man who publicly called for Quebec's independence 10 years ago. Mr. Levesque has been in France privately for the last week.

Accompanied by Alain Peyrefitte, justice minister and second-ranking Cabinet minister, Mr. Levesque joined hundreds of Frenchmen at the tomb where Gen. de Gaulle was buried seven years ago.

It was Mr. Levesque's first official appearance in France, whose government had prepared a welcome for him sometimes not even accorded a chief of state. He will go to Paris tomorrow for three days of talks and receptions.

Gen. de Gaulle's son, Adm. Philippe de Gaulle, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, met Mr. Levesque here.

U.S. Is Taken Out of ILO

(Continued from Page 1)
argued this position during Cabinet deliberations.

A source said that Mr. Carter made up his mind over the 10 few days and began discussing his decision yesterday to a select few people.

Surprise in Geneva

GENEVA, Nov. 1 (AP).—Contingency plans long had been prepared but President Carter's decision came as a stunning surprise to many diplomats and officials here.

The withdrawal will force cuts and other drastic economic measures at the ILO's Geneva headquarters and its international network.

The ILO is the first UN agency to lose a big power as a member, and diplomatic sources consider it as a precedent of far-reaching consequences for the entire system. "It reminds me of 1930s when the German pull-out of the League of Nations," a Western diplomat commented.

ILO sources said that about governments and the European Economic Community had expected the Carter administration against quitting. Many officials here had expected the United States would find some face-saving tentative solution, perhaps extending by a year the deadline of the notice of intention to quit. "Third World and Communist" nations viewed Mr. Kissinger's 1976 warning as American "blatant."

At the annual ILO conference in June, the Third World Communist majority success again in throwing out a U.S.-backed human-rights resolution citing several of the United States' policies.

The mood was gloomy in the \$63 million ILO headquarters here despite official assurances that some unspecified member governments would make voluntary contributions to make part of the shortfall caused the U.S. withdrawal.

Present contingency plans, to be worked out by the ILO Finance Committee, envisage if the bulk would have to come from cuts in the regular ILO work program which extends from meetings to research on labor standards and social security.

The grimest prospect is that almost 10 per cent of the staff of 1,941 will probably be laid off. That could potentially affect employees from nations, including about 100 Americans, who are under contract.

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By Carole Shifrin



Testimony in Neutral Country

S. Korea Is Reported to Offer To Aid Bribe Investigation

By T.R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The South Korean government reportedly made a new offer of assistance yesterday to U.S. officials investigating the Korean influence-buying scandal. The offer came as the House unanimously approved a resolution condemning South Korea for its failure to cooperate.

The Hapdong news agency in Seoul reported that South Korea is willing to arrange for U.S. questioning of Korean businessman Tongsun Park in a neutral country about his role in the alleged bribery scheme.

A week ago, after Justice Department investigators had failed in an effort to negotiate terms for questioning Mr. Park, the department said that Korea had rejected neutral country proposals.

Hapdong said that Korea's foreign minister, Park Tong Chin, had offered the neutral country

compromise in a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Richard Schneider yesterday.

Yesterday's announcement came before the unanimous House vote on the resolution, but House approval appeared certain because the resolution was introduced last week.

The resolution asserts that the South Korean government was responsible for the program, and that the traditional alliance between the United States and South Korea might be damaged if Seoul fails to cooperate in the U.S. investigation.

Mr. Park, who has been indicted on charges of conspiracy and bribery, was one target of the House investigation, but sponsors made it clear that they also want information about Korean government officials allegedly involved in the scheme.

During debate on the resolution, two Californians, Democrat Charles Wilson and Republican Charles Wiggins, expressed skepticism about the extent of Korea's operations on Capitol Hill. Other members seemed to have no doubt about the resolution's suggestion that the Seoul regime was responsible.

Guests Arrive To Mark Soviet 60th Anniversary

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Communist and leftist leaders from all over the world gathered in Moscow today as the Soviet Union swung into a week of festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

During the day, delegations from Romania and Bulgaria, headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Todor Zhivkov, arrived to join other party and government chiefs from Eastern Europe, Mongolia, Vietnam and Laos who had arrived earlier.

There are also leaders of many national Communist parties present, such as Italian party chief Enrico Berlinguer and Spanish party president Dolores Ibarruri, making the assembly the largest Communist gathering since the Soviet party's 23rd Congress last year.

Today East German President and party chief Erich Honecker received a top Soviet award, the Order of the October Revolution.

Tomorrow the guests will attend the first major meeting of the celebrations—a joint session of the Soviet party's Central Committee, of the Supreme Soviet or parliament, and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is due to deliver a major policy speech to the session.

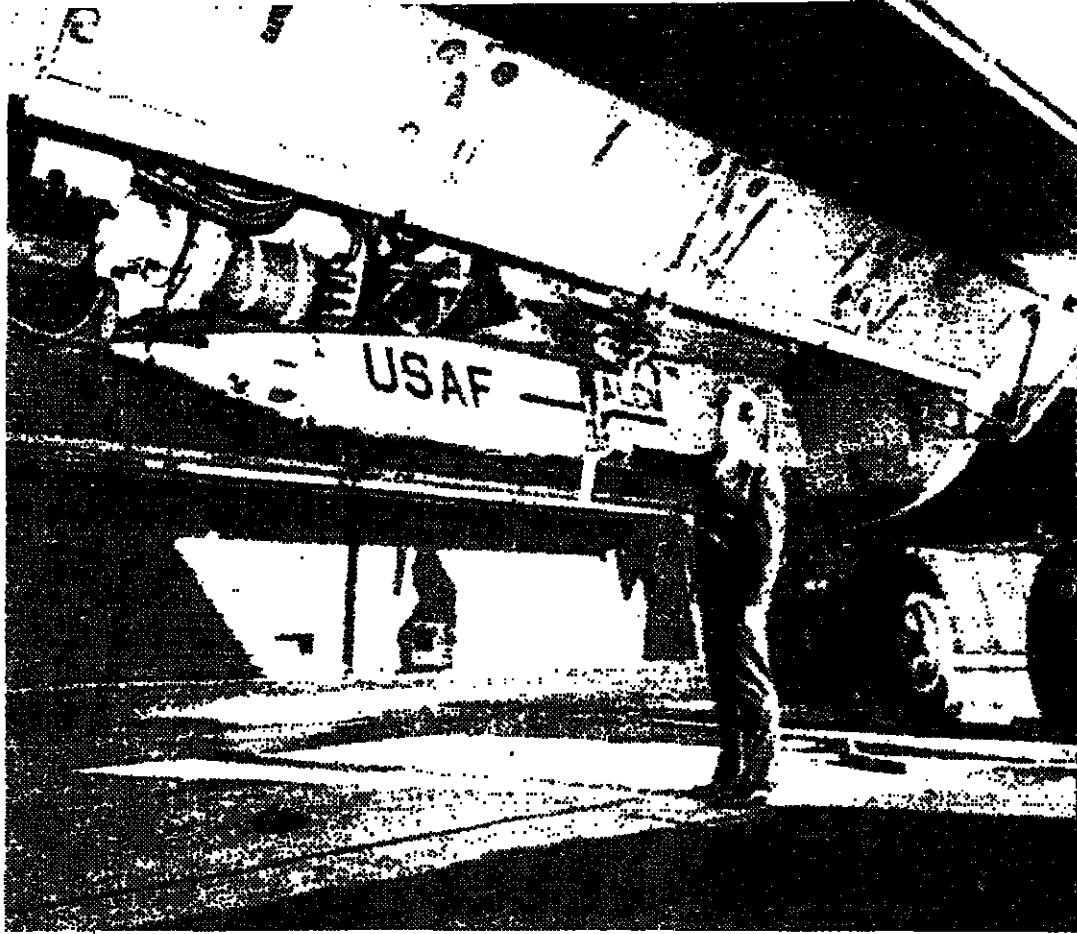
Debate on the measure was routine except for one potentially dramatic moment. Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ill., who is suspected by the Justice Department of tipping off South Korea when a Korean agent was about to cooperate with House investigators, announced that he would speak on the resolution.

A quorum call was arranged so that members could be present to hear Rep. Derwinski. About 300 came to the floor, apparently believing that he would have some comment on the allegations against him. But Rep. Derwinski mentioned the charges—the subject of a grand jury investigation—only in passing during a five-minute address stressing the need for a strong South Korean Army to resist aggression from Communism.

Sadat in Riyadh For Mideast Talks

RIYADH, Nov. 1 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt arrived here today on the fourth leg of a four-country tour to discuss the Middle East situation.

The Saudi state radio said Mr. Sadat was met at the airport by King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and other Saudi officials. Mr. Sadat came to Saudi Arabia from Iran. Earlier, he visited Romania and Bulgaria.



AIR FORCE PROJECT—This is the U.S. Air Force's Cruise missile, one of several being developed by the United States. Cruise missile is essentially a pilotless jet plane, launched from a B-52, and is capable of carrying nuclear or conventional warhead.

Pentagon Experts Claim

Cruise Defense Would Cost Soviet \$50 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—It would take a crash program costing roughly \$50 billion or more for the Soviet Union to build an adequate air defense system against the present Cruise missile, Defense Department officials say.

If the Kremlin built the system, the officials said yesterday, the United States might have further need for a new bomber that could penetrate air defenses. But they said that the capability of the 21-foot-long pilotless jet planes can also be further improved to evade air defenses.

The drones already present a radar target smaller than a basketball when they approach head-on, about 3,000 to 4,000 times, smaller than the radar image of a B-52 bomber.

The officials who discussed potential vulnerability of the missiles with reporters made the assessment without waiting for results from "survivability" tests scheduled to begin next month and continue next year.

The tests will pit the Navy's Tomahawk Cruise missile—one of

two candidates for an airplane-launched weapon that will replace the B-1 bomber, which was killed during development—against the Navy's F-14 fighter with its Phoenix missiles and the Army's Hawk anti-aircraft missile system.

Acting on the basis of computer studies made last summer, the officials said that the Soviet Union would have to build 1,000 interceptors as sophisticated as the F-14 and deploy improved anti-aircraft missiles at 600 to 1,000 firing sites. The last step would take at least seven to eight years, they said.

The officials said that their figure of \$50 billion was an estimate using values of what it would cost the United States to deploy a similar system. They said the interceptors, would total about \$25 billion and the missiles—possibly similar to the SA-10 the Russians are now testing—\$20 billion to \$40 billion.

Beyond 1985
The two studies indicated that the present Cruise missile can defeat present Soviet air de-

fenses until 1985, the officials said, and with improvements the Cruise's superiority should extend beyond that date.

The briefing session was called to rebut published reports the Cruise missiles had been found vulnerable and part of the test program had been postponed as a result. There will be about six tests, half of them "live" attempts to actually shoot down Cruise missiles.

The officials acknowledged an Air Force F-15 fighter had tracked an air-launched Cruise missile in tests last year, but said the plane had been told exactly where and when the missile would appear.

U.S. Said to Lose Missile Edge In SALT Accord

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Paul Nitze, the former U.S. strategic arms limitation negotiator, said today that the administration's still-unfinished arms control agreement with the Soviet Union could give the Russians a 10-to-1 advantage in ICBMs and at least equality in intercontinental bombers by the mid-1980s.

"I believe we're locked into inferiority and I don't know how you get out of it," Mr. Nitze said at a news conference. "We're in deep trouble without getting some of the things we were trying to get."

Mr. Nitze said that the agreement failed to assure protection of U.S. land-based missile silos from improved Soviet rockets and "rough equivalence" in strategic weaponry.

Mr. Nitze, a deputy defense secretary in the Johnson administration and arms negotiator in the talks that led to the SALT I agreement of 1972, said the U.S. ICBM arsenal will be virtually unchanged by 1985. He said that the Russians, who now have bigger warheads, will likely have increased the accuracy of their weapons to almost as high a degree as the most sophisticated U.S. missiles.

As a result, he said, "in military ability to destroy a very hard target, we will be at a 10-to-1 disadvantage by 1985." Despite administration statements that up to 250 B-52 bombers would be available to carry Cruise missiles, Mr. Nitze said that only 120 of the planes could be so armed under the new agreement's limits on weapons unless some strategic missiles were dismantled.

U.S. Citizens Abroad Discuss Grievances at Spain Meeting

PARIS, Nov. 1 (IHT).—According to a report reaching here from Marbella, Spain, representatives of 3 million Americans declared themselves yesterday "a neglected minority simply because they live and work abroad."

The theme of the second annual convention of the Federation of International American Clubs was that Congress and the Carter administration had made overseas Americans second-class citizens.

Three U.S. ambassadors (Walter Stoessel in West Germany, Wells Stabler in Spain and Marvin Warner in Switzerland) talked with 650 delegates from overseas American communities from the Far East, Europe and South America.

Inequities Cited
Milton Lehr, president of the federation, said: "Overseas Americans suffer inequities under our tax laws, in our Medicare program, in voting rights and in antiquated citizenship procedures."

"These same American citizens have no recourse to congressional back home. They have no caretaker representative in the Congress of the United States, yet they number more than the population of many states—

News Analysis

Caution Is Callaghan's Keynote for 1978

R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 1 (NYT).—In one of the final royal pageants of the jubilee year, Queen Elizabeth II will open the new session of Parliament on Thursday with her annual Speech from the Throne—a speech that will outline an unusually modest legislative program.

For Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government, it is no small triumph that he has prepared the Queen's address. A year ago, the pundits and the politicians were predicting that Margaret Thatcher and the Conservatives would be writing this year's speech.

But the alliance between the Labor and Liberal parties has held, the government has not fallen, and Sunny Jim Callaghan still lives at 10 Downing Street.

The Parliament that begins this week will reflect, nonetheless, the unchanged political arithmetic of the House of Commons. Labor is a minority, dependent upon the Liberals and other minor parties for control. It is in no position to press old Socialist initiatives, or indeed any other programs that would reshape the social and economic structure of Britain.

Because of Liberal objections, the government has dropped plans to give post office workers a limited right to strike, to give union members the right to 50 per cent representation on the boards of pension schemes and to toughen regulation of the air-travel industry.

Only three of the bills that the Queen will mention—limited self-government for Scotland and for Wales and direct elections for the European Parliament—matter profoundly for Mr. Callaghan.

Not Very Sexy Bills

"Constitutionally and politically," a leading Labor strategist said, "these bills are of great importance. The weakness is that in terms of run-up to the general election, they aren't sexy. They don't mean very much to the bulk of the English working class, do they?"

Having found it impossible to present a pre-election legislative package, Mr. Callaghan hopes to get by with a pre-election economy. The so-called minibudget presented last week, with its cuts in taxes, was the first step; there will be another, with larger cuts, in April.

So far the strategy has worked, and success enabled Mr. Callaghan to achieve substantial unity at this fall's Labor party conference in Brighton. In the latest Gallup poll, conducted between Oct. 19 and 24, Labor and the Conservatives were tied at 45 per cent, an astonishing comeback for the government, which trailed by 14.5 points only three months ago.

The same poll showed increasing support for the government's economic policies, for its alliance with the Liberal party and for its overall performance. Significantly, the 1,011 respondents said, by a margin of 46 per cent to 39, that Mr. Callaghan would make a better Prime Minister than Mrs. Thatcher.

It is now thought likely that the Prime Minister will call elections in the fall of next year, although he might decide to do so next spring if he sees storms ahead. For the first time in two years, political commentators are beginning to suggest that Labor might win.

Crucial Issue

Devolution—the granting of limited powers of self-government to Scotland and Wales—will be the crucial issue of the session. Last year, the government's inability to impose closure doomed the devolution bill and forced Labor to seek an informal coalition with the Liberals.

In February, the government lost by 29 votes, but this time it seems likely to win. The Liberal vote is expected to reverse itself, from 11-2 against closure (or the "guillotine," as it is known here) to 11-2 for it. In addition, Mr. Callaghan's insistence that

no devolution for Scotland will mean no Labor seats in Scotland, and therefore certain defeat, has changed the mind of about a dozen Labor members of Parliament.

Devolution has now been broken into separate bills for Scotland and Wales. Both will probably be approved, but it is thought possible that Wales, unlike Scotland, will reject devolution in the ensuing referendum.

The debate on direct election of members of the European Parliament causes difficult problems for the government. It now means that it will muster enough votes to win approval of principle of elections, but choice of a method is in the hands of the Liberals.

The question will be decided by the vote of Conservatives that Prime Minister Edward Heath who supports proportional representation, can persuade to his lead.

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PARIS FILMS

Signoret Performing In the Grand Style

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 1 (REUTERS).—Simone Signoret makes a strong bid for the 1977 Academy Award as actress in "La Vie Devant Soi" (at the Publicis Chapelle). It is based on the novel by the Marivaux and the Marivaux. It is based on the novel by the Marivaux and the Marivaux. It is based on the novel by the Marivaux and the Marivaux.

Since each is of subnormal intelligence, it is difficult to decipher their motives. The film is sluggish—the first hour could be cut to 30 minutes with enormous benefit—but the grotesque picture of the American way of life is not uninteresting. The ending in an amusement center gone wild recalls the Luna Park passage of Murnau's "Sunrise," and one suspects local gag men have had a hand in it.

"Der Amerikanische Freund" (The American Friend—at the Quinette), the Elysees Lincoln and the Olympia at times in French, German and English is another Teutonic-American try, but one of more standard cut. Based on a Patricia Highsmith thriller, it is about a man, warned by his physicians that he is dying, who is employed as a killer by a Franco-American ring of crooks. Its gangster chase goes on for two hours and the hybrid cast includes Dennis Hopper, Bruno Ganz, Liza Kreuzer and Gérard Blain.

As a book, "Forci con le ali" (Pigs With Wings) caused a scandal in Italy. Reported to be a shocking exposé of adolescents, it has been in danger of being banned and has become a best-seller. It seems improbable that the film version (at the Vendôme, the Dancon and La Clef in Italian) has much to do with the original. It is a dull porno product about some tiresome boys and girls who "occupy" an abandoned country mansion to enter into idiotic political discussion and go to bed with one another. One sincerely hopes that Italian youth is neither as boring nor as stupid as is suggested by this lamentable movie.

The third Paris International



Simone Signoret consoles one of her charges in Moshe Mizrahi film "La Vie Devant Soi."

Film Festival starts tomorrow for a week's run at the Empire theater with projections beginning at 9 a.m.

In the official section are the Bolshoi ballet film "Ivan the Terrible," from the United States James Ivory's "Roseland" (European premiere); from Canada Allan King's "Who Has Seen the Wind"; from Australia Peter Weir's "The Last Wave"; from Iran Daryoush Mehrjui's "The Mina Cycle"; from Japan Shuji

Terayama's "The Boxer"—all world premieres. In the Panorama 77 section, Jean Eustache's "Une Sale Histoire" and Raoul Ruiz's "La Vo-

cation Suspendue" will have their world premieres. There will also be a selection of Hungarian films and a tribute to the Indian cinema.

PARIS DANCE

Opéra Ballet Pays Homage to Lifar

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 1 (REUTERS).—Serge Lifar, who as dancer, choreographer and director reigned over the Paris Opéra ballet for three decades, is back at his old stand, so to speak, with a program of three of the ballets he created during his remarkable tenure.

Although not many of the 70 ballets he mounted at the Opéra hold their place in today's repertory, this program is a fitting homage to a man who—as a creator, maître de ballet and recruiter of other talents—put his still visible fingerprints on the company and raised it to a level of excellence that it has not always maintained since.

"Suite en Blanc" (1943), the "neoclassical" divertissement that is surely his most durable ballet, is a succession of brilliant showpieces, and the company—especially some of the rising younger members—responded to it with exuberant virtuosity.

Dominique Khalfouni, one of the most recent of the troupe's étoiles, brought a languid exoticism to "La Cigarette" (this and some of the other dances have anachronistic names that were taken along with La's music from the ballet "Naimoua"). Patrice Bart buried himself through the Mazurka with flamboyant muscularity, Claude de Vu'plan endowed the Serenade with cool elegance, and Noëlla Pontols and Charles Jude successfully paired delicacy and strength in the Adage.

Flora Clert, certainly a candidate for early étoile-dom, was beguiling and pretty amusing in the Pas de Cinq, brilliantly abetted by Patrick Dupond, Jacques Namont, Marc du Bouays and Serge Daubrac.

Compared with the timeless abstractions of "Suite en Blanc," "Phédre" (1950) and "Les Mirages" (1947) are already period pieces, interesting now as legitimate landmarks in Paris dance history and for the cross section of French talent with which Lifar surrounded himself.

Although Georges Auric's lean and animated score and Jean Cocteau's stripped-down vision of antiquity in book, sets and costumes are all of a piece in "Phédre," Henri Sauguet's substantial music for "Les Mirages" has to contend with the lurid symbolism and creaking theatricality in the visual contributions of Lifar and A. M. Cassandre.

Manuel Rosenthal is the devoted conductor for the program, which runs through Nov. 12. Its curtain-raiser is the corny but spectacular *Défilé* of the corps de ballet, this time with Lifar—a lively, 72-half-walking, half-bouncing down to the footlights at the end of the parade. His era also is recorded in a handsome program and in a wide-ranging exhibition at the Opéra, open daily from 2 to 5 p.m. and during intermissions.

The human voice, in various contexts, has come in for some special attention at Radio France in recent programs. The old master Rossini was represented by a double-bill of the early "Il Signor Bruschino" and "La Scala di Seta," both best known by their overtures, but the latter

of which deserves a better fate for its inventive musical humor and melting lyricism.

The veteran bass Giorgio Tadeo carried off his buffo duties with high spirit. Bruce Brewer was the suave tenor and Della Jones, a mezzo soprano with a sparkling top, set off some colorful fireworks after a shaky start. Giacomo Zani was the steady conductor.

The first of the radio's "Musique au Présent" series, under Gilbert Amy, also was devoted to the voice, with Elise Ross as the brilliant and committed soprano soloist in John Tavener's laconic and intense "Lamentation, Last Prayer and Exaltation," and Luigi Dallapiccola's "Com-miato."

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Tourism Up in Portugal

LISBON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—The number of foreign tourists visiting Portugal in September was up 86 per cent over the same month last year, according to official figures issued today.

24 Women Lack Manliness

New Rhodes Scholars Fail First Test

By R.W. Apple Jr.

OXFORD, England (NYT).—Cecil Rhodes, the empire builder, said in his will that those men for Rhodes scholarships exhibit, in addition to an outstanding capacity for scholarship and leadership, the "qualities of manhood."

This year, 24 of the 72 new Rhodes scholars who have taken residence at Oxford University early fall that test. They are men—the first to be chosen the 75 years since the diamond tycoon, who gave his name to Rhodesia, left millions of pounds pay for the education of talented youths from one-time British colonies.

Rhodes's will was later amended in an Act of Parliament, when large numbers of women, especially Americans, began inquiring about scholarships 10 or three years ago, new legislation was required. The Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 gave the Rhodes trustees the right to modify the will, and they did last year.

Why the change? Sir Edgar Williams, the warden of Rhodes

House, explained, "The men in most of our constituencies, especially the States, have been used to competing with women throughout their academic careers, and I felt and the trustees agreed that by definition the type of chaps we wanted for the scholarships would not want any unfair advantage."

The 24 women, including 13 Americans and four Canadians, arrived early this month on the Queen Elizabeth 2 at Southampton. They are, of course, bright and accomplished—athletes, musicians, campus politicians.

You are convinced that one or two or three of them will make a mark on their times as did onetime Rhodes scholars Robert Penn Warren, Cleanth Brooks, Dean Rusk, Nicholas Katzenbach, Charles Collingwood and Kris Kristofferson.

Special Pressure
During their two years at Oxford, the 13 American pioneers will have to live with a special kind of pressure, and some of them already feel it. Lissa Muscatine, a 23-year-old Californian, said she was worried about what people would think if she decided, years from now, to chuck her career "and spend some time raising kids."

"I don't like the thought," she said, "of somebody saying, 'She was one of the first women to get a Rhodes scholarship and she hasn't done a thing with it.'"

But for the most part the young women are taking Oxford in stride, marveling at its beauty, rebelling slightly at its teaching methods, and beginning to learn a bit about the Britain that lies beyond its gates.

For Denise Thal, 22, from Funtington Woods, Mich., the physical setting of the uni-

versity has proved a revelation. She went to Harvard University. "Now I live in a building that was built in 1570," she said over coffee and croissants on a rainy morning, "and I live in the midst of the most incredible contrasts: one minute you're in a noisy street, and the next minute you're in these peaceful quadrangles, with beautiful gardens and lawns that look like putting greens."

Food Problems

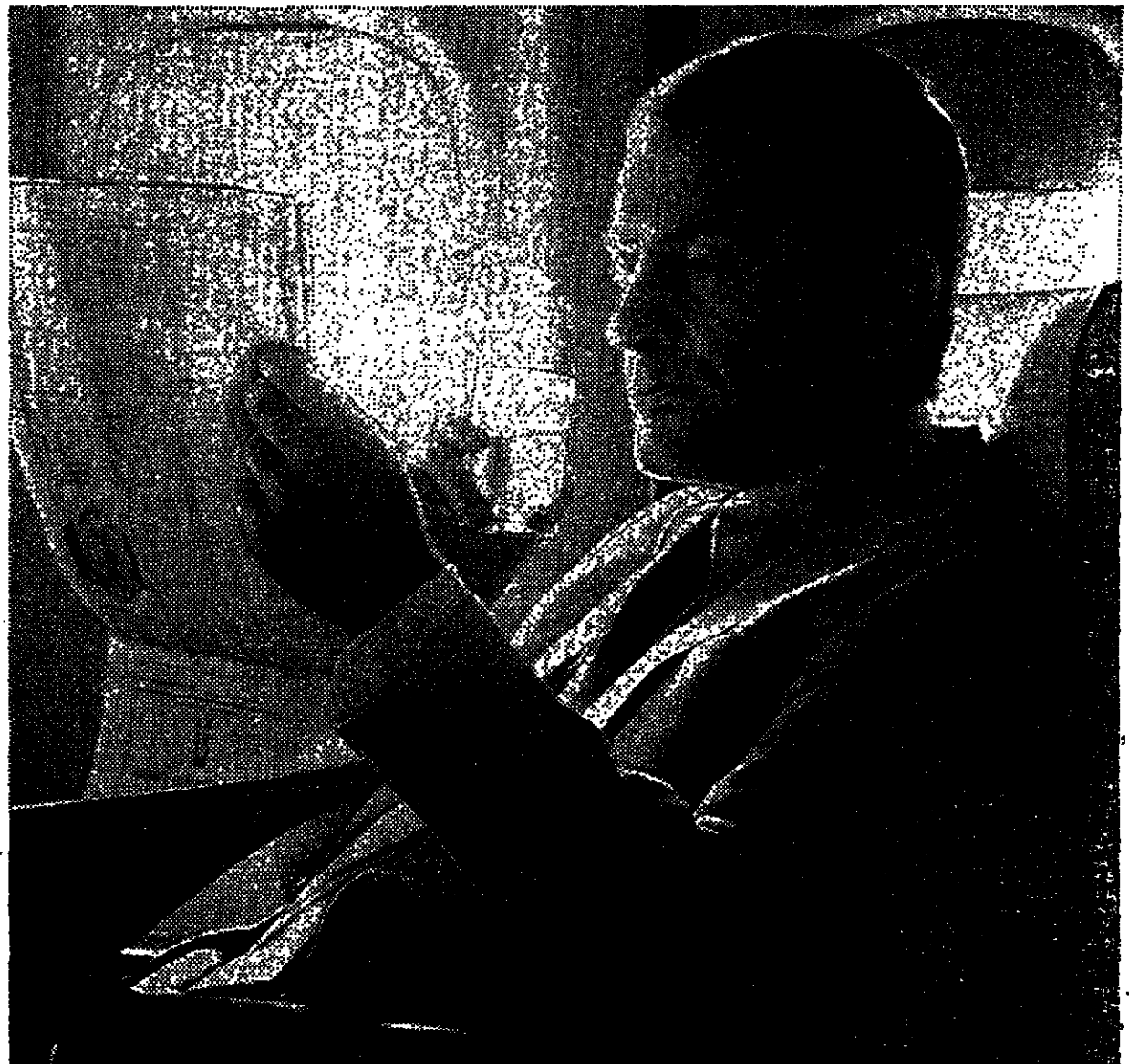
A number of them have been appalled by the food. Sue Halpern, 22, a Yale graduate from Norwalk, Conn., ate one university meal—"roast pork that tasted like roast grease, and ice cream that tasted like soap"—and promptly set up a cooking co-operative with the goal of "subverting the British system of eating."

For almost all of the young Americans, coming to Oxford has meant a radical change in academic patterns. They will take no examinations until the end of the second year, and their studies revolve around independent reading and papers written for tutors rather than lectures.

Sir Edgar Williams thinks the change is a healthy thing, a release from the weekly demands of academic and extracurricular life that all of these scholars have lived with for years. But many of them, he told a visitor, would find it hard to adjust to so permissive a program.

Daryl Koehn, an articulate and well-organized 21-year-old from Concordia, Kan., feels swamped by the work required in the politics, philosophy and economics program. In her first week, she said, she read nine chapters of a 17-chapter textbook on micro-economics, wrote two eight-page essays and conferred with her tutor no less than six times.

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Dollar Hits New Lows, Trade Hectic

Sterling Affected by Vote by Miners

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fell to another record low today against the yen, deutsche mark and Swiss franc in hectic European trading.

Foreign exchange dealers said that part of the dollar's poor performance was related to activity in sterling.

After the Bank of England allowed sterling to appreciate 3.5 per cent without much interference yesterday, profit-taking set in. As the proceeds from sterling sales were converted into yen, deutsche marks and Swiss francs, the upward in those currencies was reinforced.

Following pronounced weakness against the yen in Tokyo, the dollar continued to drop in Europe, finishing at 246.35 yen compared with 249.40 at the same time yesterday.

Meanwhile, the dollar ended at 2.3890 deutsche marks, down from 2.3840 yesterday and below the previous record low of 2.3489 in July. Similarly, the dollar fell to 2.1465 Swiss francs from 2.2250. The previous record low was 2.2312, set a week earlier.

In the morning, the flight from the dollar was generalized. Sterling at one point reached \$1.8640, up from \$1.84 yesterday, but at midday, after it became known that the National Union of Mineworkers had rejected the government's productivity-linked pay proposal, sterling came under progressively greater selling pressure.

In 1973, a strike by the miners caused the Conservative government to collapse, hence today's rejection of the government's pay offer was treated as a serious political event as well as one with possible inflationary consequences.

Sterling finished at \$1.8445, about a cent above the low of the day and not much higher than yesterday's late level of \$1.84.

Dealers reported that the Bank of England did intervene as both a buyer and seller of sterling, but that its activities were apparently intended to smooth out wide fluctuations rather than influence the trend.

Elsewhere in European currency trading, the dollar fell to 8038 French francs from 4.9563 while dropping against the Benelux currencies and the lira.

Strong Pound Hurts Exports

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—British exports are increasingly being hurt by the pound's firmness, which is making the price of British products less competitive in overseas markets, according to the latest quarterly survey by the Confederation of British Industry.

Announcing the results of the industrial trends survey covering over 3,000 businesses, the CBI said: "A historically very high 61 per cent of respondents regard their prices relative to competitors as a constraint on exports."

The survey was carried out during October, before Chancellor Denis Healey announced he was going to present a mid-budget, and well before yesterday's decision to allow the pound to rise even further.

Of the firms surveyed, 21 per cent said they were more optimistic about export prospects for the next 12 months than they had been four months earlier, 25 per cent were less optimistic and the remainder said there was no change in the outlook for exports.

The CBI said the latest survey continued "very considerably" with results of surveys last year and earlier this year showing expectations of a rise in exports.

The business federation said the metals and textiles sectors were particularly pessimistic about their export prospects over the next 12 months while the vehicles, food and drink and tobacco sectors were relatively optimistic.

The CBI said other main features of its latest survey included:

- Business confidence has not declined further "but optimism about general prospects is not widespread."
- The volume of output and orders has been weak in the past four months and below capacity working has become more widespread, although new orders and output are expected to strengthen over the next four months.
- There is evidence of a further slight easing in cost pressures and of a more pronounced slowing in output prices.

Herstatt Quota Set

COLOGNE, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—West German bank creditors of the collapsed Bankhaus Herstatt will receive 55 per cent of their deposits with Herstatt, the same settlement quota as foreign banks and local authority depositors, the settlement manager and liquidator said in a statement.



Secretary Blumenthal, center, at West Berlin airport Tuesday with U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel, left, and West Berlin governing mayor Dietrich Stobbe.

Aide Says U.S. May Boost Economy in '78

ROME, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today the United States will take stimulative economic measures next year if expansion there seems to be faltering.

Mr. Blumenthal told an Italian television interviewer that the outlook for the U.S. economy is "pretty good" for the first half of next year, and growth next year is likely to be at about the same rate as this year.

"We are watching the second half of 1978, and we will take more stimulative measures if we find that the second half is turning out a little shaky," Mr. Blumenthal said.

Mr. Blumenthal, who left for West Berlin after a two-day visit here for talks with Italian leaders, rejected suggestions the West is suffering from a "crisis of capitalism."

"It is a difficult moment, above all because of the many changes now occurring, but it is not a question of crisis since there is sufficient self-discipline at the international level to overcome these problems," he said.

Mr. Blumenthal added that the three "locomotives" of the West—the United States, Japan and West Germany—will boost economic growth by 3.5 per cent next year in the industrialized Western countries.

This compared with the current growth rate of countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development of 2.5 per cent, he added.

Mr. Blumenthal said in his forthcoming talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt he will encourage him to press forward with economic expansion.

Mr. Blumenthal also reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the European Community.

The dispute is being watched carefully by diplomats and multinational corporations, who fear that it could be the first wave of a new form of protectionism, at least against the Japanese.

While governmental limits on imports and corporate takeovers by foreign companies are all too familiar, opposition to a foreign firm's plan to build a factory is new and "very strange," says a Western diplomat in London.

Main Opponent

Making it all the more strange, other observers add, is that the most prominent opponent is Mulard Ltd., itself part of a foreign multinational—Phillips of the Netherlands—and the plant's prospective picture-tube supplier rather than a direct competitor.

Moreover, the industry trade association trying to fight off Hitachi is headed by Lord Thorneycroft, who also is chairman of the Conservative party, which generally argues for free enterprise.

examined how successful they are being in expanding their economies, and if necessary, consult together at the OECD to see what more could be done.

The Treasury secretary also said that a trade deficit of \$30 billion forecast for the United States this year is clearly too large, but at least 2 per cent of GNP it is small in relation to the economy as a whole.

Mr. Blumenthal said the Carter administration aims to reduce the trade deficit, in particular by cutting off imports.

He said he is hopeful Congress will approve in the next few weeks a law reducing oil imports at least by part of the 4.5 million barrels yearly which is the cut President Carter has set as a goal for 1985.

Many other countries are running trade deficits much larger as a proportion of GNP than the United States deficit, Mr. Blumenthal pointed out.

Alien Investment In U.S. Ahead Of Level in 1976

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Foreign investment in U.S. manufacturing this year is running ahead of last year's pace with 73 investments reported in the third quarter, bringing the total to 195 in the first nine months as against 175 in the year-earlier period, according to the Conference Board.

The report said spending figures available for 41 of the 73 new projects started in the third quarter total \$1.1 billion.

The country leading the way with investments in the United States was Canada with 19, followed by West Germany with 18, France with 10 and Britain with nine, the Conference Board said.

The most favored industry was chemicals, accounting for 12 of the third quarter's new investments.

While British unions often clamor for import curbs, they usually have welcomed foreign direct investment for creating jobs—as Hitachi promises to do.

In a Trades Union Congress speech last month, though, an Electrical Workers' Union aide specifically opposed Hitachi.

"For every set they make here, our present manufacturers will sell one less," he declared, adding that there is "absolutely no necessity" for any new TV factory when existing companies "are hanging on by their fingernails."

No one finds all of this stranger than Hitachi, which was lured partly by the British government's financial incentives, such as two years of free rent, a grant of 22 per cent of equipment costs, various tax, credit and training benefits, and promises of such local advantages as ample skilled labor and proximity to ports.

Hitachi men thought they had an offer that Britain would not think of refusing: Creation of up to 500 jobs within a few years in the northeast region where unemployment runs some 50 per cent above the British average; purchase of at least 50 per cent of components from British suppliers, and the double trade-balance bonus of reduced imports of Hitachi sets and exports of up to half the factory's output.

The benefits to Britain should be obvious, says Ryosaburo Mori, managing director of Hitachi's British sales unit.

Despite the inacceptable scene, Hitachi has strong reasons for wanting to make TV sets in England. One is the risk that an industry-to-industry "understanding" limiting Japanese color TV set imports into Britain (they were down to 150,000 units last year from 270,000 in 1975, with Hitachi accounting for over 40 per cent last year) could well be replaced by binding official quotas.

And, as a hedge against wider protectionist curbs, "we have to come somewhere in Europe to manufacture within the tariff walls of the nine-nation Common Market," says Mr. Mori.

Today, the federal funds rate closed at 6 9/16.

Sales by the Fed take funds from the banking network because dealers draw on their commercial bank accounts to pay for their purchases. Both of yesterday's maneuvers came when funds already were trading at 6 1/2 per cent.

"The Fed left no doubt that it raised the target to 6 5/8 per cent," stated David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Langston & Co., adding "it may well go higher."

Analysts said the move probably reflected Fed forecasts of further growth in the nation's money supply, which already has been rising at a faster clip than desired by the Fed. Too fast a growth, it is feared, could spur renewed inflation.

But analysts charged that the Fed should have undertaken its credit tightening before the Treasury began its refunding operation. In addition to Friday's sale of three-year notes, the operation includes the auction of \$2 billion of 10-year notes today and \$1.25 billion of 30-year bonds tomorrow.

"There is no excuse for the Fed handling the matter in this way," said William Griggs, an economist for J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp.

The Federal Reserve "should have made a tightening move" before the Treasury financing. "That way the market wouldn't be sitting out there with a billion dollars worth of securities at a loss," he stated, adding:

Auctions Continue

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve System, apparently fearing further surges in the U.S. money supply, came down hard on its credit brakes yesterday.

It was one of the boldest credit tightening moves by the Fed this year, coming in the middle of a major financing operation by the Treasury Department.

The maneuver also defied a warning issued by the Carter administration last month that further increases in interest rates could threaten the nation's economic recovery.

Money analysts, who generally had been sympathetic to earlier credit tightening actions, quickly criticized the Fed for making a policy change while the government was in the process of selling billions of dollars of debt securities to the public. Prices plunged on some \$2.25 billion of three-year notes auctioned just last Friday by the Treasury, leaving investors with sizable paper losses on the securities.

Specifically, the Fed raised to at least 6 5/8 per cent from 6 1/2 per cent its target interest rate on federal funds, the uncommitted reserves banks lend one another. It did so by draining large amounts of reserves from the banking network, first through temporary sales of government securities and then through outright sales of Treasury bills.

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NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve System, apparently fearing further surges in the U.S. money supply, came down hard on its credit brakes yesterday.

It was one of the boldest credit tightening moves by the Fed this year, coming in the middle of a major financing operation by the Treasury Department.

The maneuver also defied a warning issued by the Carter administration last month that further increases in interest rates could threaten the nation's economic recovery.

Money analysts, who generally had been sympathetic to earlier credit tightening actions, quickly criticized the Fed for making a policy change while the government was in the process of selling billions of dollars of debt securities to the public. Prices plunged on some \$2.25 billion of three-year notes auctioned just last Friday by the Treasury, leaving investors with sizable paper losses on the securities.

Specifically, the Fed raised to at least 6 5/8 per cent from 6 1/2 per cent its target interest rate on federal funds, the uncommitted reserves banks lend one another. It did so by draining large amounts of reserves from the banking network, first through temporary sales of government securities and then through outright sales of Treasury bills.

Today, the federal funds rate closed at 6 9/16.

Sales by the Fed take funds from the banking network because dealers draw on their commercial bank accounts to pay for their purchases. Both of yesterday's maneuvers came when funds already were trading at 6 1/2 per cent.

and \$1.25 billion of 30-year bonds tomorrow.

"There is no excuse for the Fed handling the matter in this way," said William Griggs, an economist for J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp.

The Federal Reserve "should have made a tightening move" before the Treasury financing. "That way the market wouldn't be sitting out there with a billion dollars worth of securities at a loss," he stated, adding:

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1977	Stocks and	Sis.	Chge	1977	Stocks and	Sis.	Chge
			Prev.				Prev.
1977	Stocks and	Sis.	Chge	1977	Stocks and	Sis.	Chge
			Prev.				Prev.

(Continued on next page.)

21st October 1977



10 B. Katsubiki Katsubiki

(par value ¥50 per share)

evidenced by European Depositary Receipts

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Sumitomo Finance International

Additional Issue

9¼% Bonds Series A113 to mature January 6, 2004

(callable in whole or in part on any interest payment date on or after January 6, 1997 at 100 and accrued interest)

To be dated and to bear interest from November 15, 1977

The above bonds are direct obligations of Ontario Hydro and will be unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Ontario, the guarantee being endorsed on each bond, the proceeds which the Corporation will receive from this issue will be applied to meet, in part, the cost of the acquisition of property, the construction of works and the reconstruction of equipment of the Corporation and of others, which have been duly authorized to be acquired, constructed and reconstructed by the Corporation, to repay in whole or in part any temporary borrowing of the Corporation for such purposes and to repay in part maturing securities of the Corporation.

Price: 99.75 and accrued interest to yield about 9.27%

It is expected that definitive bonds will be ready for delivery on or about November 15, 1977.

A Circular describing the issue will be sent upon request.

McLeod Young Weir Limited		Wood Gundy Limited
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Dominion Securities Limited	Burns Fry Limited
Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited	Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited	Bell, Gouinlock & Company, Limited
Greenshields Incorporated	Richardson Securities of Canada	Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray Limited
R. A. Daly & Company Limited	Mead & Co. Limited	F. H. Deacon, Hodgson Inc.
Burgess Graham Securities Limited	N. L. Sandler & Co. Limited	McLean, McCarthy & Company Limited
Houston, Willoughby Limited	John Graham & Company Limited	Pemberton Securities Limited
		Midland Doherty Limited
		Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited
		Equitable Securities Limited
		Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.
		Andras, Bartlett, Cayley Ltd.
		Tassé & Associés Ltée

Bank of Montreal	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	The Royal Bank of Canada
The Toronto-Dominion Bank		The Bank of Nova Scotia

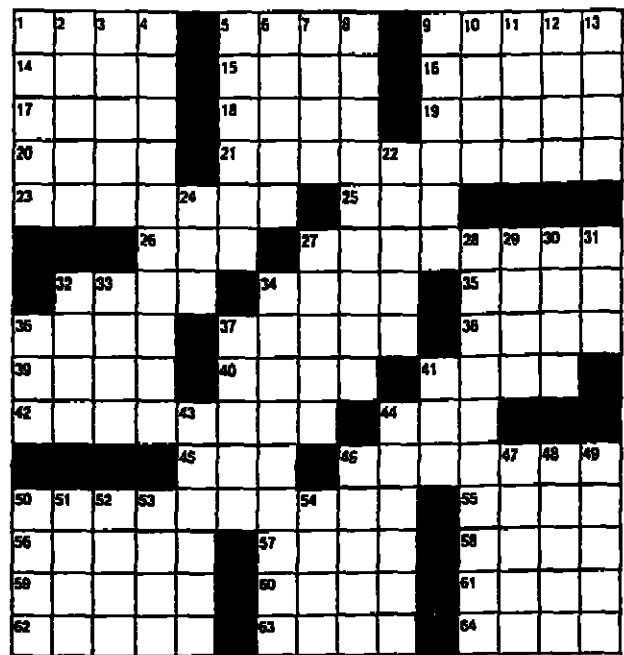
Bank of Montreal Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce The Royal Bank of Canada
The Toronto-Dominion Bank The Bank of Nova Scotia

	Six	In m	Chge Prv.	- 197 -	Stocks and	Six	In m	Chge Prv.	- 197 -	Stocks and	Six.
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® SERVICE MARK OWNED BY SECURITY PACIFIC CORPORATION

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Moleska



ACROSS

1 Bad news for yachtsmen
5 "... and the walk"
9 V. Va. product
14 Turkish title
15 Holm oak
16 Microcan port
17 Director
18 Vertuiller
19 Goddess of peace
20 Chilled
21 U.N. employee
22 Obtains from a source
25 Voracious fish
26 Maxwell or Nash
27 Some atomic reactors
32 Combustible
34 Gad about
35 Meise
36 Jer
37 Kipling poem
38 Sole
39 African plant
40 Tear down
41 Pintail duck
42 Ballet step
44 Pair
45 "... jolly to be wise": Gray

DOWN

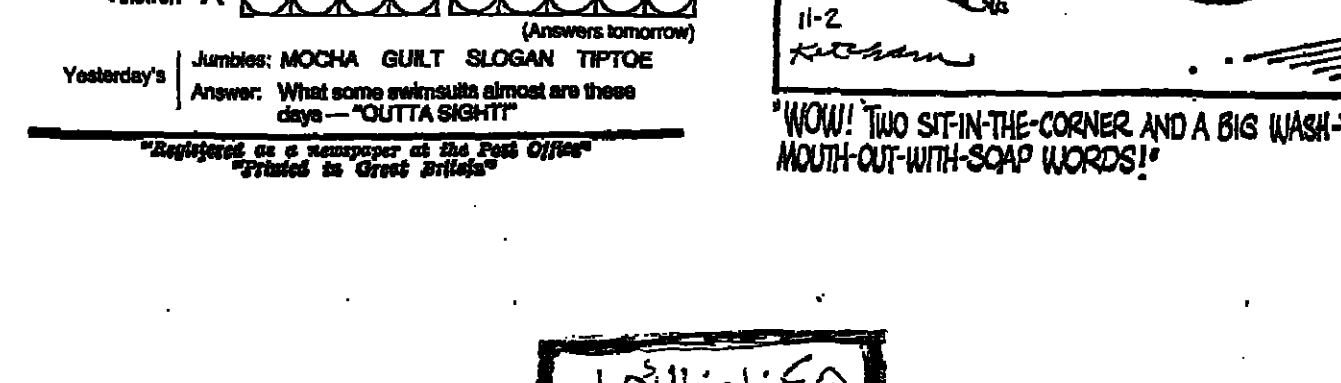
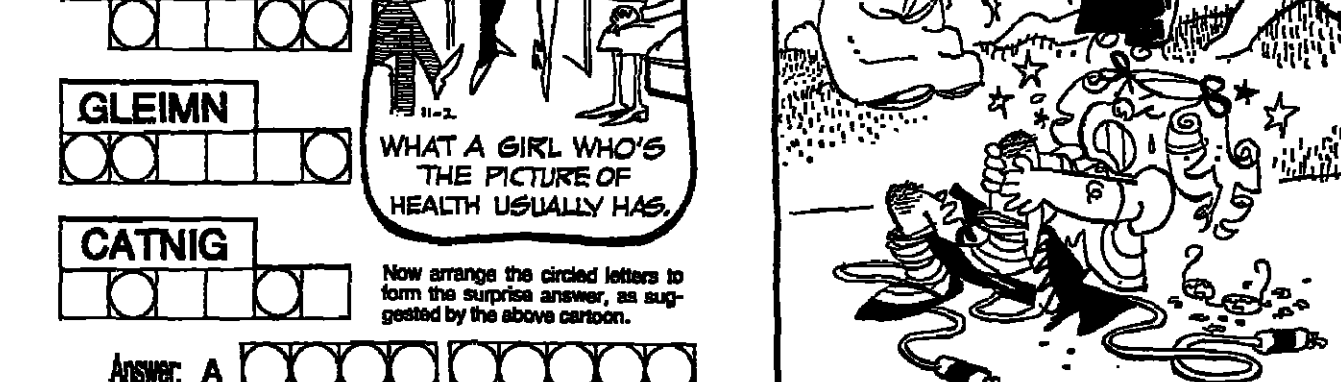
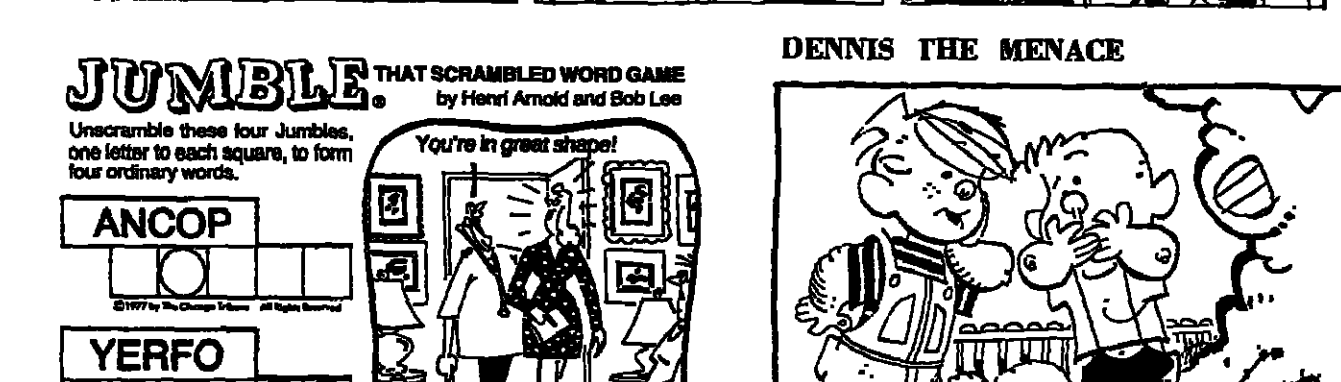
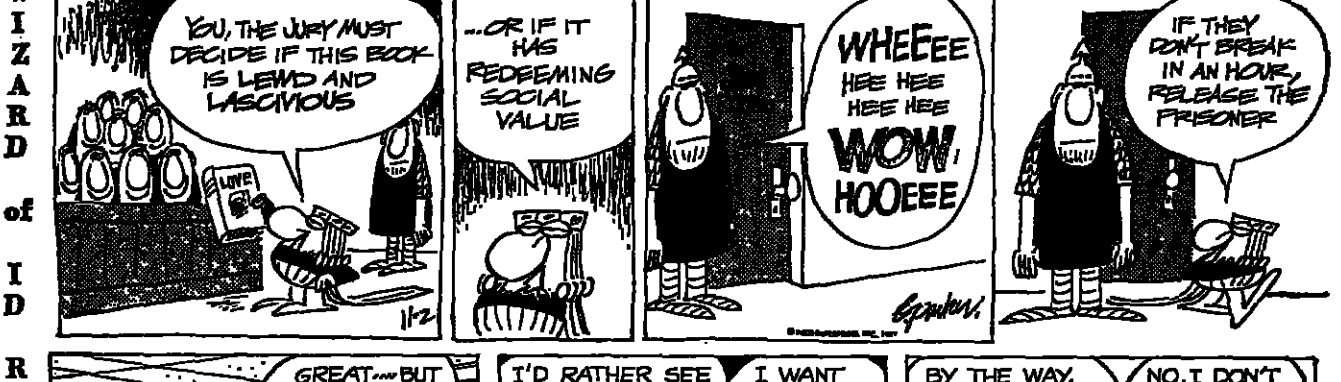
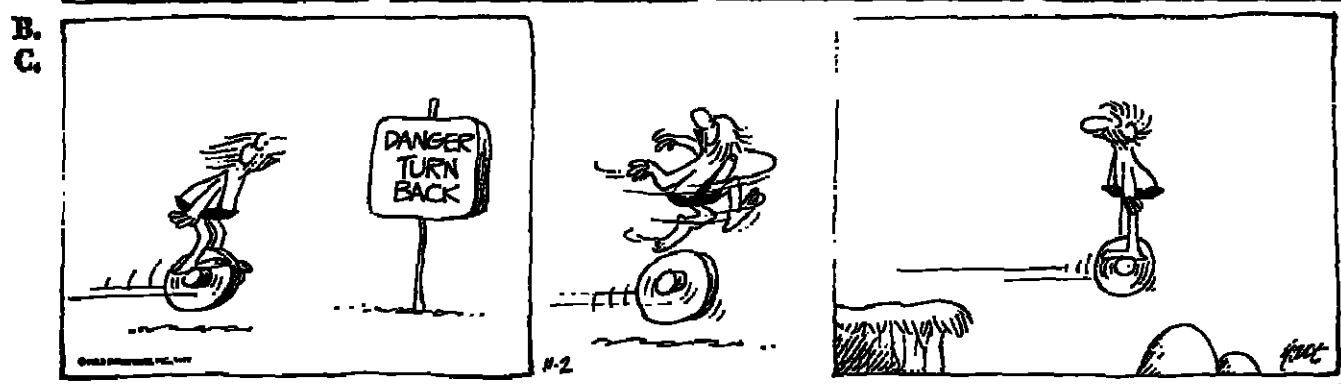
46 Lindeberg's cargo in 1926
50 Outlandish or barbarous
55 Part of A.P.O.
56 On pins and needles
57 Give off
58 Word with beer or miss
59 Say it with feeling
60 Get one's goat
61 Ho wrote "A
62 Romans' ancestral spirits
63 Nostradamus was one
64 Philippine tree
1 Ending with hip or hip
2 "I know not": Hamlet
24 Kieve
27 Giggle water
28 Fashion for travel
29 "... kleine Nachtmusik": Mozart
30 It's made to be played
31 Pen
32 Head
33 Victims in "The Time Machine"
34 Sporty old cars
36 Spruce
37 Site of the pineal gland
41 Prefix with name or charge
43 Caches
44 He practices girl control
45 Old-womanish
47 "We All?"
48 Likeness
49 Kissers
50 Abound
51 Hero of Hindu epics
52 Chariot race
53 Measure out
54 Parisian confidante

WEATHER

ALABAMA	4	Cloudy
ALASKA	18	44
ARIZONA	12	33
ARKANSAS	28	68
CALIFORNIA	17	62
COLORADO	11	32
CONNECTICUT	13	32
DELAWARE	10	34
FLORIDA	25	64
GEORGIA	15	34
ILLINOIS	14	37
INDIANA	16	37
IOWA	18	37
KANSAS	12	33
KENTUCKY	14	37
LOUISIANA	15	34
MAINE	18	37
MARYLAND	14	37
MASSACHUSETTS	14	37
MICHIGAN	14	37
MINNESOTA	14	37
MISSISSIPPI	15	34
MISSOURI	14	37
MONTANA	14	37
NEBRASKA	14	37
NEVADA	14	37
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	37
NEW JERSEY	14	37
NEW MEXICO	14	37
NEW YORK	14	37
NORTH CAROLINA	14	37
NORTH DAKOTA	14	37
OHIO	14	37
OKLAHOMA	14	37
OREGON	14	37
PENNSYLVANIA	14	37
RHODE ISLAND	14	37
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	37
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	37
TENNESSEE	14	37
TEXAS	14	37
UTAH	14	37
Vermont	14	37
VIRGINIA	14	37
WASHINGTON	14	37
WEST VIRGINIA	14	37
WISCONSIN	14	37
WYOMING	14	37

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

November 1, 1977	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on lower prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the last 10 days: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (q) quarterly; (a) annually.	
BANK OF AMERICA	
(1) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(2) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(3) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(4) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(5) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(6) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(7) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(8) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(9) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(10) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(11) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(12) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(13) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(14) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(15) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(16) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(17) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(18) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(19) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(20) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(21) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(22) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(23) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(24) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(25) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(26) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(27) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(28) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(29) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(30) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(31) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(32) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(33) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
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(35) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(36) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
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(38) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
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(40) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(41) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(42) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(43) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
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(45) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(46) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
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(55) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(56) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(57) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(58) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(59) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(60) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(61) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00
(62) Bank of America Fund	\$10.00



BOOKS

SUCCESS!

By Michael Korda. Random House. Illustrated. 259 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE are here and there some mildly entertaining passages in Michael Korda's "Success!" For instance, in a section on how to call attention to yourself when you are just starting out in an organization, Korda suggests that you "spend the time to look at everything that crosses your desk, and send it back indicating that you've read it, if possible with a comment, a correction or an expression of your opinion. It helps to develop a distinctive style, and the more cryptic your style the better, since it will then be necessary for your subordinates to decipher what you've written, and ponder about what you really mean."

Elsewhere, while discussing office decorations, Korda observes that, "sporting trophies are excellent success symbols, and the more the better. If you haven't won them, go out to the nearest pawnshop and buy them." And in an amusing disquisition on "the telephone as a success symbol," he concludes "that the more people you yourself can put on hold, the more successful you will seem. You can't have too many buttons."

Now, you might sensibly conclude from the foregoing passages that "Success!" is a spoof, a merry send-up, a satirical comment on American business ethics and all those hyperthyroid instruction books that advise you how to make the most of yourself. But if you did draw such a conclusion, you could not possibly be more wrong. For elsewhere Korda's OK seems to go in as many different directions as a drunk's hand searching for a keyhole.

Elsewhere, it assumes a hyperthyroid tone of its own and gives you a pep talk on your inalienable right to be just as successful as John D. Rockefeller and Daniel Guggenheim, two surviving billionaires now that Howard Hughes and J. Paul Getty have gone to heaven. "Before you read any further, stop and tell yourself: 'It's OK to be greedy. It's OK to be ambitious. It's OK to look out for Number One. It's OK to have a good time. It's OK to be Machiavellian (if you can get away with it). It's OK to recognize that honesty is not always the best policy (provided you don't go around saying so). It's OK to be a winner. And it's always OK to be rich.'"

Still elsewhere "Success!" turns into an occasionally serious and savvy guide for women who are trying to get ahead in business organizations ("Start with a law degree," "Hit hard," "Develop a steady, uncompromising gaze," "Keep your hands still," "Avoid large, low chairs," "Dress as if you were already an executive," and "Keep your personal life out of the office of the office.")

Finally, "Success!" becomes a historical survey of the success ethic in America, whose muddled conclusion is that "it is not just the poor who fail. People who are well educated, ambitious, prepared for success and anxious to succeed fail every day, fail primarily because they have never been taught how easy it is to succeed." Here, I suspect, Korda inadvertently reveals the underlying premise of his book, which is that given our two-class society, it is a shame that not all the privileged can take advantage of their status.

In short, the moment you think that "Success!" is one thing, it begins to be something else. Even when the author makes the valid point that one ought not to

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
a book reviewer for The New York Times

Best Seller

This list is based on computerized sales figures from bookstores in every region of United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

FICTION

Week	Title	Author	Last Week
1	The Silmarillion	J.R.R. Tolkien	1
2	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	2
3	The Lord of the Rings	J.R.R. Tolkien	3
4	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	4
5	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	5
6	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	6
7	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	7
8	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	8
9	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	9
10	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
11	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	11
12	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	12
13	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	13
14	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	14
15	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	15

NONFICTION

Week	Title	Author	Last Week
1	All Things Wise and Wonderful	James Herriot	1
2	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	2
3	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	3
4	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	4
5	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	5
6	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	6
7	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	7
8	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	8
9	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	9
10	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
11	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	11
12	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	12
13	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	13
14	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	14
15	The Hobbit	J.R.R. Tolkien	15

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Looking simply at the North-South hands on the diagram, one would not be strongly averse to a six-spade contract, although the chance of neutralizing both black jacks makes the slam slightly against the odds. But the slam prospects become much worse when opposing bidding has suggested bad breaks, and the partnership rested safely in four spades as shown.

A double of the three-heart overall would have been negative in the partnership style, so North had to pass and hope that his partner would re-open the proceedings with a double, permitting him to pass for penalties. He was somewhat irritated by the four-club bid, but dutifully gave preference to four spades, knowing that his partner must have at least six spades to bid in such fashion.

As it turned out, 10 tricks was the limit. South won the diamond opening lead in the dummy with the ace, throwing a second trump loser was voidable, and a club was low the finish. South was able to take the marked finesse in the hearts, but lost the last trick to the round of clubs.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 76	♠ K10974	♠ 4	♠ A
♥ 3	♥ QJ53	♥ 10	♥ KQ108
♦ 964	♦ 9	♦ 10	♦ 19867
SOUTH (D)		WEST	
♠ KQ108543	♠ 10	♠ 10	♠ 10
♥ 10	♥ 10	♥ 10	♥ 10
♦ 10	♦ 10	♦ 10	♦ 10
♣ 10	♣ 10	♣ 10	♣ 10

Both sides were vulnerable.

bidding: South West North

1 ♠ 3 ♠ 10 ♠ 10 ♠ 10 ♠ 10

Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond nine.

Cardinals Amble, 28-0; Errors by Giants Help

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1 (AP)—Steve and Jerry Lakin scored on runs, Conrad Dobler reached a fumble for a third down and safety Mike Sensi dashed 79 yards to score a pass interception as the Cardinals' 28-0, last night. The Cardinals, while fashioning a first shutout triumph of the season, amble to a 14-0 lead on two second-half touchdowns.

Wilson's pass interception was a 59-yard scoring drive in the third quarter. And in the minutes of the final quarter, New York advanced to the 30, Sensi picked off a pass and raced 79 yards to the end zone. Cardinals delighted a sell-

NFL Standings

American Conference

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	5	0	0	.909	163	117
San Francisco	5	0	0	.909	170	113
Washington	5	0	0	.909	174	112
Atlanta	5	0	0	.909	182	111
Philadelphia	1	0	0	.143	75	162

Central Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Minnesota	5	0	0	.909	174	120
Indianapolis	5	0	0	.909	178	118
Chicago	5	0	0	.909	182	122
Green Bay	5	0	0	.909	186	126
Denver	1	0	0	.143	75	162

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Los Angeles	5	0	0	.909	168	70
San Diego	5	0	0	.909	172	74
Seattle	5	0	0	.909	176	76
Oakland	5	0	0	.909	180	78
Denver	1	0	0	.143	75	162

National Conference

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Washington	5	0	0	.909	170	113
San Francisco	5	0	0	.909	174	112
Atlanta	5	0	0	.909	178	116
Philadelphia	5	0	0	.909	182	120
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	.143	75	162

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Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Los Angeles	5	0	0	.909	168	70
San Diego	5	0	0	.909	172	74
Seattle	5	0	0	.909	176	76
Oakland	5	0	0	.909	180	78
Denver	1	0	0	.143	75	162

Sunday's Results

Atlanta 24, Houston 10 (OT).

San Francisco 24, Kansas City 7.

Philadelphia 24, Oakland 13.

San Diego 24, Los Angeles 26.

San Francisco 24, Tampa Bay 10.

San Francisco 24, Pittsburgh 21.

Los Angeles 24, NY Giants 0.



Giants' Brad Van Pelt hauls down Terry Metcalf after Cardinal back made 5 yards.

No Other Candidates

L.A. Apparently Wins '84 Olympics

By Victor Lunich

GENEVA, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Los Angeles apparently won by default the right to be the host for the 1984 Summer Olympic Games when no other city put in a bid by last night's deadline.

However, before officially being designated as the site of the

Games, the Southern California city must assure the International Olympic Committee of its ability to stage them satisfactorily.

Los Angeles will have to supply by Jan. 31 detailed information on the technical, administrative and communications arrangements it proposes to make for the Games.

Winter Games

The formal awarding of the games to the candidate city will be decided by a vote of the 86-member IOC in a session to be held in Athens in March.

The committee will also decide at the same session between the four candidates for hosting for the 1984 Winter Games: Sapporo, Japan; Sarajevo, Yugoslavia; Garmisch, Germany; and Innsbruck, Austria, which nominated two possible Alpine centers.

Los Angeles, which held the 1984 Summer Games, is the first city not to have to fight off a challenger for the honor of host since the rebirth in Athens of the Olympics in 1896, a spokesman at the IOC Swiss headquarters in Lausanne said today.

Asked what the procedure would be should the committee not be satisfied with the arrangements proposed by Los Angeles, the spokesman said, "I just don't know. There is no precedent."

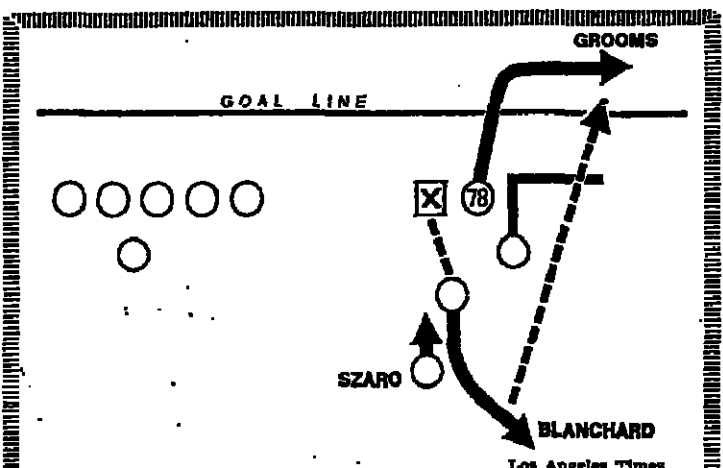
In a statement issued from the headquarters, the IOC president, Lord Killanin, said that he had only one city as a candidate for the Summer Games. But he indicated that he believed that other cities may have been discouraged from bidding because Los Angeles appeared in a strong position to win the committee's favor after being twice turned down.

Montreal and Moscow. Los Angeles lost out to Montreal for the 1976 Games and to Moscow for those of 1980.

Lord Killanin said that he had "no doubt that smaller cities and national Olympic committees have been frightened by the exaggerated statements regarding costs of playing host. He noted that the sports and other

NBA Scoring

Player	Team	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Barry, P.R.	Golden State	7	20	42	221	31.6
Maravich, N.O.	New Orleans	5	29	37	155	31.0
Dantley, Ind.	Indiana	4	28	44	144	36.0
Cervin, S.A.	San Antonio	6	26	37	139	23.2
Thompson, Den.	Denver	4	22	23	118	29.5
Williams, Ind.	Indiana	5	20	32	122	24.4
Lewis, M.O.	Memphis	7	24	29	177	25.3
Robinson, M.O.	Memphis	5	23	40	128	25.6
Westphal, Phila.	Philadelphia	5	21	23	125	25.0
McDermott, N.Y.	New York	4	26	28	98	24.5



Saints' Scoring Gimmick

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1—It was from the unusual spread-field goal formation shown in the diagram above that the New Orleans Saints scored a controversial touchdown on the way to a 27-24 victory over the Los Angeles Rams Sunday. The Saints aligned six players about eight yards to the left of center on the three-yard line, leaving five Saints around the ball, including the holder and kicker.

It was never intended to be a field goal try, as the Rams must have realized instantly, but almost anything new will momentarily confuse any football team.

Thus, when holder Tom Blanchard took the snap and instead of placing it down for kicker Rich Szaro, stood up and rolled out to his right, he found Ed Grooms, a defensive end wearing No. 78, free in the end zone to take the scoring pass.

Grooms was eligible only if he advised the referee prior to the play that the formation made him eligible. The referee then had to inform the other team. The Rams contended that referee Dick Jorgensen didn't to this. Jorgensen said he did.

\$100,000 to Go To Woman in Tennis Tourney

RANCHO MIRAGE, Calif., Nov. 1 (AP)—Top-seeded Chris Evert will go against No. 8-seeded Dianne Fromholtz tonight as some of the world's best women tennis players begin a round-robin competition for \$250,000 in prize money.

The victor in Saturday's finals will win \$100,000.

Qualifying for the tournament were Evert, Billie Jean King, Virginia Wade, Betty Stove, Wendy Turnbull, Kerry Reid, Martina Navratilova and Fromholtz.

Four doubles teams also will be in competition—Navratilova-Stove; Wade and Francoise Durr; Linsky-Boshoff; and Kloss and Helen Cawley-Joanne Russell.

Evert already has won a \$100,000 award for most points on the women's Colgate Grand Prix circuit with 650. Stove ranks second with 540.

Soccer Fans Fined After English Game

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 1 (AP)—Twenty-eight fans of Aston Villa and Manchester United were fined \$100 (\$184) each in a Birmingham Magistrates' Court yesterday in the latest drive against hooliganism at soccer games.

Police testified that the rival fans clashed in the area around Villa Park stadium before and after Saturday's English League game, which Villa won 2-1. There were more skirmishes at two railroad stations as fans poured in for the game.

The Soccer Scene

The Family Side of Pro Sports

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Those who play and who work their every waking hour at sport sometimes also have a family life to consider. This penetrating revelation can now be offered after a cursory glance at the international soccer scene.

Mike Smith, the national team manager of Wales, but only for a few days more, is wrestling with the no-less-than-unique dilemma of whether to move his family lock, stock and oil barrel to Arabia, say put, or take the middle road into the Midlands of England where he is wanted by Birmingham City. Even that means moving house, changing schools for his two children, and finding a new social circle for a wife who tends, like so many, to be a sporting widow.

Players, too, are uprooting—or refusing to be moved as the case may be. Bruce Riech, the captain of Scotland who recently brought his wife a bullet as a souvenir from his nation's tour of Argentina, is today moving back to Derby from Everton for \$275,000 only 11 months after making the opposite move. Why? The social life in Lancashire isn't as attractive to Mrs. Riech.

Equally, Brian Flynn, a dynamic Welsh international midfielder, has spurned a \$360,000 move from Burnley to Queens Park Rangers because (you guessed) Mrs. Flynn doesn't fancy the London lights. He'll move instead to Leeds whose healthier position in the English League has of course no influence over the decision.

And then there's Peter Osgood, the former England center-forward, who, at the grand old age of 30, is gratefully informing his Southampton club he will have to leave for the United States in the spring. He loves England, naturally, but his family can't afford all that income tax. All he now needs is a U.S. club.

Ian Scanlon, too, is Scottish and, at 25, he yesterday quit the game altogether after hearing an old aunt is giving him \$500,000, confirming our suspicion that no one plays for fun any longer. After him, there is the Scot who fought tooth and claw to get his nation to Argentina but whose good lady has no intention of his "risking life and limb" in that terrorist-embolized area. Since I fully expect him to withdraw "injured," I will not name him. But, watch this space, as they say.

Crayff Not Going

He, of course, will not be alone Johan Crayff is sticking to his story that he will not mastermind the Dutch effort in Argentina because of his fear of a kidnapping attempt and now Sweden, which qualified for the World Cup over the weekend, is considering whether it can put the players at risk. Rolf Ekstrand, their star goal-scorer, who has no peer in sophisticated use of his head, admits: "I'm worried about personal safety—I have a family to think of."

We'll let the question of safety in Argentina stand. But consider closely the human dilemma of Mike Smith. Over the next 48 hours he must make one of the most wrenching personal decisions the life of sport can throw at a man—affecting not only his professional life but the peace of mind and happiness of his family.

He has to decide by Thursday whether to accept an offer of \$220,000 tax free to manage Saudi Arabia for two years. Whether to succeed Sir Alf Ramsey as \$360,000-a-year manager of Birmingham in the English first division or whether to stay in Wales where the national association, despite precarious finances, has improved its own offer to perhaps half the Birmingham salary.

A three-way stretch for the 40-year-old Smith; but cash incen-

tives give no real clue to what he seeks from life. Mike Smith is a studious man; he played a fine amateur game, but because his father was crippled as a professional he refused to bank his life on sports and became instead a schoolmaster. From there he graduated to Wales, working his way up from coaching schoolchildren to managing the national team to success unheralded in its 85-year soccer history.

Brian Flynn is one player whose entire soccer education was nurtured by Smith and, having seen the man's sheer joy at enjoying eight-year-olds out on a deserted and frosty rural schoolpitch, whatever move he makes he will rue the day he loses contact with grass roots teaching. He knows it too, and if he looks over his shoulder to the recent past he will see two men whose coaching expertise influenced him greatly.

Gentlemanly Coach

One is George Fitchey, a quiet gentlemanly coach, recently sacked and out of work; the other is Gordon Jago who, two Christmases ago, agonized over a \$150,000 contract to coach the U.S. national side but, because of his nine-year-old daughter's happiness at a London school, chose to stay at Millwall, a third division club. "I may never be rich," observed Jago, "but maybe I'll stay happy. The American job is the ultimate challenge... to a single man or one willing to end up divorced."

Mike Smith will, I wager, opt for the relatively safe route into club management with Birmingham. In doing so, he won't lose sight of the fact that, a quarter of the way through, the English League has already "sacked" 11 managers, bringing the total since the war to over 1,000. In his own coaching manual in 1973, Smith wrote: "Success in soccer gives dreams of greatness; failure means the sack." I wish him success; he will wear it modestly.

WHA International Games Threatened

Canada Upset by U.S. Court Ruling on Hockey

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Ken Linseman, a gifted center for a Kingston, Ontario, team, said, "I'm not playing another amateur season when he knew he could be playing in the professional leagues. Over the weekend, the 19-year-old Linseman scored a goal in each of his first two games for the Birmingham Bulls of the WHA after a U.S. district court in Hartford, Conn., granted him an injunction Friday barring the WHA from preventing the under-aged player from competing."

In the preliminary order, Judge Emmet Clarke found professional hockey's draft regulation, which prohibits a player from signing a contract until the year of his 20th birthday, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Robert Caporale, the WHA's lawyer in the case, informed the league owners Friday that there was no doubt that Judge Clarke would rule in favor of Linseman in the permanent order.

The Linseman case will probably force the professional hockey leagues to adopt a hardship draft that would allow them to skim a few talented teen-agers from the junior leagues each season.

But meanwhile the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association has reacted strongly to what it perceives as a threat to the entrenched Canadian junior system. Doug Fisher, chairman of Hockey Canada, the quasi-governmental body that oversees all levels of the sport in that country, sent a letter to the WHA yesterday threatening to withdraw Canadian players from the WHA's 11 international games in Canadian cities if under-aged players continue to compete in the league.

The WHA is caught between

Hockey Canada's threats and the U.S. court ruling. "It's important that people realize we defended this case," said Howard Baldwin, president of the WHA. "We did everything we could and we lost as, frankly, we thought we would. But I'm not about to put my league in jeopardy of court. Not that I condone what John Bassett [Birmingham's owner] did, but it's done."

"The Canadians have to realize they have American partners. In both leagues there are 20 American teams versus six in Canada, so our calculations. They may not like our law, but at the same time they have to live with it."

NHL Drops Plan To Play Russians

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI)—The National Hockey League has announced that the proposed series of international matches between the Soviet Union and each of the league's 18 teams has been canceled because of scheduling problems.

"We have called the Soviet ice hockey federation that we are unable to schedule the games," said NHL president John Ziegler. "The Soviet teams could play only during a very brief period. Our member clubs and arenas tried very hard to accommodate the tight scheduling that is required. Unfortunately, sufficient building dates could not be cleared."

The NHL said it will proceed with scheduled games against two Czechoslovak teams.

Louis Is Placed In DeBakey Care

HOUSTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Former heavyweight champion Joe Louis was admitted to Methodist Hospital here over the weekend, a hospital spokesman said.

Louis, 68, was hospitalized in Las Vegas last Oct. 22 with chest pains. Doctors there said he was suffering from a "dissecting aortic aneurysm." They said that noted Houston heart surgeon Dr. Michael DeBakey will be handling Louis's case.

NBA Result

Monday's Game

San Antonio 145, Phoenix 142 (Kenny S. Gervin 38; Westphal 27; Adams 29).

All Blacks Win Third in Row

PERPIGNAN, France, Nov. 1 (UPI)—The New Zealand All Blacks defeated a French regional squad, 12-6, today for the third consecutive victory of their French rugby union tour.

Bevan Wilson went over for the only try of the match four minutes before halftime. Brian McKechnie converted it and then dropped a goal just before the halftime whistle to give the All Blacks a 9-3 lead at the interval.

McKechnie succeeded with another drop just three minutes before the end. The French scored with a drop goal from Lopez and a penalty from Forner.

The New Zealanders' victory boosted morale for the first test match against France Nov. 12.

WHA Scoring

Player	Team	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
K. Russell	WPG	5	12	20	112	22.4
Paul, Wpg	Wpg	4	12	18	102	25.5
Hedberg, Wpg	Wpg	4	10	10	80	20.0
W. Russell	Wpg	4	10	10	80	20.0
Ledez, Wpg	Wpg	4	10	10	80	20.0
W. Russell	Wpg	4	10	10	80	20.0
O. Rowe	Wpg	4	10	10	80	20.0
Tardif, Que	Que	4	10	10	80	20.0
Labreton, Wpg	Wpg	4	10	10	80	20.0

NHL Scoring Leaders

Player	Team	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gardner, Colo.	Colo	5	6	8	30	6.0
LaDaur, Mil	Mil	4	6	7	29	7.3
Spadoni, N.Y. R.	N.Y. R.	4	6	7	29	7.3
Salas, Fla.	Fla.	4	6	7	29	7.3
Leach, Fla.	Fla.	4	6	7	29	7.3
Walton, Va.	Va.	4	6	7	29	7.3
Stiller, Tor.	Tor.	4	6	7	29	7.3
Clark, Fla.	Fla.	4	6	7	29	7.3
Lamare, Mil	Mil	4	6	7	29	7.3
Stiller, Tor.	Tor.	4	6	7	29	7.3
Falmer, Colo.	Colo	4	6	7	29	7.3
Turnbull, Tor.	Tor.	4	6	7	29	7.3
Trotter, N.Y. L.	N.Y. L.	4	6	7	29	7.3
Kirschner, Fla.	Fla.	4	6	7	29	7.3

NFL Back Survives Spinal Blow

By Leonard Shapiro

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Last thing I remember...

Redskin back Bob Brunet, the tremendous amount of going through my body. I had been knocked out for a few seconds. I don't even remember lying there.

I remember back was sitting in a restaurant two days ago when he lay on a football field in Dallas wondering if he would ever get up.

His chin strap somehow got into my mouth," he said, the first thing I wanted was to get it out. It was like I was trying to do it, and I moved.

I was not aware of where my head was, and at first I thought I was dreaming. But that was true.

"Happiest Moment" My next thought was that I never had the spinal cord in my neck because I had had some pain with a pinched nerve. So I had even put myself back after the first couple of days to help relieve some of the pain.

